



Thirty-fourth Year

APRIL, 1930.

Price 15c

BRITAIN NOT FALLING BEHIND.

The Imperial Economic Committee, which has its seat in London, in one of its official reports reminded us that: "At the present time the external, that is export and import trade of the British Empire, even when the statistics relating to inter-Empire transactions are eliminated, exceeds that of any other large unit, such as the United States of America or the suggested United States of Continental Europe. Between 1913 and 1927 the trade of the Empire with the world outside advanced more rapidly than the trade of the world, and yet, with the exception of British Malaya, (the rubber producer) every considerable part of the Empire found markets within the Empire for at least 40 per cent of its total exports." Add the trade carried on by the several parts of the British Empire among themselves, and the bulk of its business is seen to form a surprising proportion of the business of this world of ours. Continental Europe, comprising Scandinavia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Russia and Turkey, has a long way to go to equal the whole volume of British trade.

While the newspapers have been talking about the falling off in trade during the last few years, trade has actually been increasing and British trade increasing much more rapidly than the trade of other countries. The younger nations of the Empire have played a considerable part in increasing British trade of late years. In 1927 and again in 1928 the total exports from the Empire overseas exceeded those from the United Kingdom by about forty per cent. In Canada and New Zealand exports in 1927 were, as compared with 1913, greater in volume by about one hundred per cent and forty per cent respectively, although concurrently the ratio of the prices of exports to the prices of imports in 1927 was above the corresponding ratio in 1913.

Herbert N. Casson, London correspondent of the Toronto Financial Post, calls attention to what he calls the "nine wonders" of British efficiency. The point he makes is "that Great Britain is still far ahead of all the other countries in most of the matters that create a solid prosperity." What Britain does lack, he says, is training in the art of self-advertisement. Mr. Casson proceeds to enumerate "nine things that are not to be found either in the United States or anywhere else," and each of which he declares to be "the highest point of human achievement in its own line." Here they are:

1. The Midland Bank.—This is the largest bank in the world. Its deposit and current account amounts to nearly £377,000,000. Its total assets now stand at nearly £46,000,000. It is the most progressive British bank, too, as well as the largest. It is not a vast inert mass of capital. It is dynamic. It is constantly offering new services to the public. This big bank is not exceptionally large, as compared with other British banks. There are four others that are almost as immense—Lloyds, Barclay's, Westminster, and National Provincial. These are the "Big Five" banks of Great Britain. They stand in a class by themselves. Their combined assets amount to more than £9,000,000,000.

2. London Stock Exchange.—This exchange is unique, not only in its size, but in the fact that it is international. The New York Stock Exchange lists about 1,100 securities. The London Stock Exchange lists more than 4,000. It has four times as many members as the New York Exchange. As for volume of business, it has few artificial booms, but it thinks nothing of handling 3,000,000 shares in a day.

It is the one great international mart for the best securities of all civilized countries. It is well managed. It is under control. It does not antagonize the banks. That is why it is and will remain the center of the world's finance.

3. Lloyd's.—This famous Maritime Exchange, too, is unique. There is nothing that even slightly resembles it in any other country. It dates back as an organization to 1771, and as a group of brokers to 1869. It has stood the shocks of eight generations, and it has never broken down. Lloyd's is an association of about 1,200 men. Individually, they are underwriters; collectively, they are Lloyd's. They have a reserve fund of over £6,000,000. They have made the seas safe. If you ask why Britannia rules the waves, the answer is—"Lloyd's."

4. Daily Mail.—This morning newspaper has now a circulation of nearly 2,000,000 copies a day. This is the largest circulation, by far, of any daily paper in the world. It is nearly three times the circulation of the New York Evening Journal, which claims to sell more copies than any other American daily paper.

5. The Dispatching Room of the L. M. & S. Railway.—As everyone knows, the British railroad service comes near to perfection. In no other countries do trains run 300 miles without a stop. And in no other country are there so few accidents. The entire Midland Railway is operated from a single room in Derby. Not a train moves without an order from this room. This is the highest point of efficiency ever reached in the operation of railroads and it has been wholly developed by English experts.

6. Shipyards.—The three greatest shipyards of the world are in the British Isles at Glasgow, Newcastle, and Belfast. Apart from one shipyard in Germany, there is no other shipyard in any country that can be placed in the same class with the "Big Three" of Great Britain. The largest American shipyard is a child's playground in comparison with these.

7. Carreras' Factory.—If a prize were offered for the most perfect and unique factory, it would go to the new Carreras factory in London. This factory is an industrial copy of the Temple of Bubastis, a goddess of ancient Egypt. It manufactures its own climate. Its machinery is so automatic that it makes £400 net profit a year per worker. It has created new standards of comfort and hygiene for its workers.

8. Cadbury Factory.—In spite of all the improvements that have been made in the humanizing of industrialism, this old factory is still at the top. This is the factory that is managed by the brain-power and heart-power of its rank and file. It is the only one that has received 37,000 suggestions from its workers. It has been practically self-governing for more than twenty years. If you want to see the ripened flower of industrialism, you must go to Cadbury's.

9. Underground Station at Piccadilly.—This is London's latest Wonder. It leads to two subways that run 1,500 trains a day. The deepest of these subways lies 140 feet beneath the surface. This station has eleven escalators. It has a vast booking hall with display walls that show the latest fashions. It handles 50,000,000 passengers a year. It is a subterranean marvel, so deep that it could hold the highest statue in London—the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square.

IMPORTED ENGLISH CIGARETTES

TEOFANI & CO., LTD
OLD BOND STREET, LONDON

SOLE AGENTS
CUTHBERT & DONOVAN
P. O. BOX 961,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

MERCHANTS
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
AGENTS OF
Harrison Direct Line of Steamers
To and from European Ports
SAN FRANCISCO
Also Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Ore.
Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; and Van-
couver, B. C.

BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
London, Liverpool and New York

The Thames and Mersey

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL \$10,000,000

Louis Rosenthal

General California Agent.
302 CALIFORNIA STREET
San Francisco, Cal.

Thistle Bakery

W. J. CLOKE
Scotch Oat Cakes, Short Bread, Scones.
Meat Pies every Saturday. Wedding
and Birthday Cakes to order.

2290 MISSION ST., S. F.
(Near 19th St.)

J. H. WILEY--Furniture

Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Etc.,

Bought and Sold.

2086-2098 MARKET STREET, S. F.

Dr. John A. McCarl

CHIROPRACTOR

Office Hours: 10 to 12 and 1:30 to 6
Mondays and Thursdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

Phones: Office, Oakland 2536.

Res., Piedmont 3273-w

107 Federal Telegraph Bld'g., Corner 12th
and Washington Sts., Oakland.

Holmes Book Co.

New and Second-Hand
274 FOURTEENTH ST.
(Opposite Hotel Oakland)

Phone Oakland 4433

Books Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Techni-
cal, Legal, Medical and Scientific Works.

AUSTRALIA'S WONDERLAND.

In the Jenolan Caves the Australians own one of the finest under-ground fairy lands that are to be seen in either the Old or the New Worlds. The far-famed cavern mazes of the U. S. A. cannot rival them. In the extent and depth of their ramifications they outdo the Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky, and, in beauty, exceed even the magical scenes of Weyer's Cavern, Rockingham County, Virginia. Their fairy lovelinesses are only comparable to those of Ingleboro Within, in Craven, Yorkshire, and their sombre stern grandeur challenge the tremendous effects presented in the Caves of Prevald, in Styria, South-Eastern Europe.

Deep in the heart of the Blue Mountains, and almost a hundred miles as the crow flies west from Sydney, lie the Jenolan Caves. Situated in the folds of the hills, with their entrances concealed by the thick semi-tropical bush, they were so hard to get at that few people knew of them until of recent years. Steps, however, were taken in the 'nineties to hold them as State property, and place them under due and proper supervision. Of late years the railway and motor coach tracks, via Tarana, across the watershed of the Blue Mountains, have brought them within easy access.

The caves lie in a long saddleback of limestone rock, and to-day are approached down a zigzag road cut out of the mountain side. The rock formation is honeycombed in all directions, and as yet to an unknown extent, with passages and caves hollowed out by the water and later on decorated by Nature with every design and color of stalactite, stalagmite and dripstone efflorescence. There are miles innumerable of fantastic halls and grottos, connected by endless and most intricate and confusing tunnels, gorges, and caverns forming vast labyrinths. It is all too easy for the explorer to lose his way or drop down fathomless abysses.

The Day Caves and Night Caves are the vestibules to the more mysterious and wonderful regions. There reign perpetual darkness and danger, save for the occasional flare of magnesium wire or electric torch by the guide, or, in places, the brilliant illumination when he switches on the electricies now laid throughout the more known and accessible parts.

The Wonderland is crowded with strange and bizarre manifestations of the power of running water to bore its way through limestone rock and of dripping water to fill up or decorate the cavities thus made.

There are grand underground halls with aisles and domes rising three hundred feet above the floor, and supported by beautifully-fluted shafts and arches; and exquisite vaults and grottos studded with Nature's statuary in alabaster and with walls covered by extraordinary arabesques and designs in fretwork.

A few of the choicest beauties of the Jenolan Caves are the Fairies' Grotto, the Crystal Cities, Garden Palace, the Imperial Palace, Architect's Studio, Nellie's Grotto, Coral Cave, Crystal Palace, Showroom, and Exhibition Cave with its vast growths.

To reach most of them the visitor has to worm along on hands and knees through tortuous tunnels, pass through phantasmal gorges the summits of which are lost in perpetual darkness, and step across wood-work bridging weird and profound fissures or the chasms leading to the soundless subterranean river that flows from and whither no man knows. In some instances one has to look through a natural peephole while the guide fires the magnesium wire thrust in through another aperture—as when viewing the Crystal Cities.

When skilfully illumined by a deftly-manipulated flare of magnesium wire the Cities might be taken for a fairy masterpiece in cut and frosted glass. Everything is coated with white dripstone and shows crystal facets which reflect the light in myriad directions. All the details are perfect and most faultlessly elaborated though infinitesimally small. The clouds are white as snow and the icicles as if the fairies had just formed them. The illusion is heightened through the figure of the Snow Queen standing out in the foreground.—“The Landmark.”

Copper.—Copper, while only produced in the proportion of about one pound to every 50 tons of pig iron, has attained an importance in the world's commerce which rivals that of iron and steel. To the extent that this is an electric age, it is a copper era. One concrete result which has come from the development of the new mining areas in Northern Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, is the importance which the production of copper has assumed in Canadian mining. Output has more than doubled within the past four years, and continued growth is expected.

Production in Canada amounted to 121,000 tons in 1929, an increase of 20% over 1928. Owing to the higher prices prevailing, total value was more than 80% greater. In a recent survey, the Canadian Department of Mines stated that Canada should be producing copper at the rate of 160,000 tons a year by the end of 1930.

“I advertised that the poor would be welcome in this church,” said the minister, “and after inspecting the collection plate I see that they have come.”

Try An Ad.—The British Californian, with its wonderful circulation, is a most excellent medium for advertising large and small businesses and for the professions. Write us for rates.

ENGLAND IRELAND SCOTLAND



White Star Liner "Majestic," World's Largest steamer, and one of our many fine boats.

FREQUENT SAILINGS

FROM
NEW YORK—BOSTON
MONTREAL

FOR
LIVERPOOL - LONDON
PLYMOUTH - SOUTHAMPTON
BELFAST - GALWAY
GLASGOW - COBH

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

RED STAR LINE
WHITE STAR LINE
460 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

715 WEST 7th STREET,
LOS ANGELES
OR ANY STEAMSHIP OR
RAILROAD AGENT

ISTHMIAN Steamship Lines

PACIFIC—UNITED KINGDOM
Service

E. C. EVANS & SONS, INC.
General Agents

260 CALIFORNIA ST., S. F.

Per 4 Cent SAVINGS DIVIDENDS Central Savings Bank OF OAKLAND

Has declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the half year ending June 30, 1929, on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1929.

Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate as the principal, from July 1, 1929.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1929, will draw interest from July 1, 1929.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK,
of Oakland.
H. C. SAGEHORN, Cashier.

The British Californian

VOL. LXVII NO. 1

APRIL, 1930.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

A Record of British and British-American Progress. Published on the 15th of Each Month. Unsectarian and Non-Partisan.

Established at San Francisco Cal., April, 1897.
Entered as second-class matter, Oakland, March 12, 1908.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Postpaid to any address in the world, \$1.50 per year.
Half year, 75 Cents.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE 713 CLAUD SPRECKELS BLDG.
OAKLAND OFFICE 1008 JEFFERSON STREET
Address communications to P. O. Box 517, Oakland, Cal.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK EDITOR

BUSINESS has taken a drop too much.

TAXES, which are due again, take a fifth part of the incomes in California. Too much!

NOW that we have natural gas, there is hope for a return of true lemonade and root beer.

SAN FRANCISCO'S leading industry is printing. Somehow doesn't seem creditable.

NAPOLÉON once said there was no such word as can't, but lived to prove there was.

ONE census taker has an easy task and is making good money. He is assigned to the prisons.

A physician says that dyspeptics can suffer less by eating less. Free advice but worth a fat fee.

A moralist says most people prefer pleasant lies to unpleasant truths. That's why what's what.

CENSUS-TAKING anyway has the merit of making common citizen feel that he is of some importance.

THE five powers are still wrestling with disarmament problems in London, which is a good thing to the extent that it is innocuous occupation for statesmen.

A new planet has been spied in the heavens, exciting scientists, but bringing little of value or omen to the general run of mankind. Tell us news that sounds like cheap potatoes!

THE benevolently-assimilated Filipinos now seem determined to fight for political independence. This is unflattering to Uncle Sam, who started on his job simultaneously with John Bull's assimilation of the Boers.

EVE decoyed her spouse with an apple, and after these many days a California youth has won an English bride by means of a note written on an apple wrapper. Thus while the world moves, modes and manners remain much as in the beginning.

THE *Literary Digest's* nation-wide poll on the prohibition question shows that the wets, thus far, lead three to one. A modern miracle is how one-third of the citizenry manage to make and maintain a law in opposition to the wish of a two-third majority.

THE Germans sank some of their finest ships in the war, but are now replacing them with better ones. The Europa with its Atlantic record is proof that Teutonic ambition to excel mechanically did not suffer by the conflict. Pity that there is no evidence of improvement in German morals!

THE strange fact is revealed that Ireland is the worst country in the world for marrying. In Dublin 80 per cent of the men between 25 and 30 are unmarried, while only 39 per cent of those in America remain single. In Northern Ireland the corresponding figure is 62 per cent, while in England it is 45 per cent.

APRIL, the glad month of the year, is now with us and all nature, including the human element, is at its best. It is not a month of harvest, but of bright hope and cheering prospects, making us glad just to be alive. All our blessings, when we examine them closely, are chiefly in the mind, and he who enjoys the spring of the year has hit upon the secret of being ever-young.

SPEAKING to students of Edinburgh University, Sir Iain Colquhoun said that individualism and independence had been killed by reliance on State help.

THE British Admiralty announces that all battle ships in the Mediterranean are to be equipped with ice cream machines. Providing for peace and unstimulating days!

A contemporary observes that bombs turn up almost anywhere in Chicago. A guest at the Castle Hotel found four sticks of dynamite, with caps and fuse, in a drawer in a room he had just rented.

American explorer Admiral Byrd got a tumultuous welcome in New Zealand on his return from the antarctic. Surpassing what he is likely to receive in his native country! Seems odd, this making more of the foreigner. But it is a common Anglo-Saxon trait.

ODD names are sometimes combined in marriage, such as one at Ilford, England, recently. A Mr. Mouse walked into a license bureau and took out a license to marry Miss Watermouse. The ceremony was performed and Miss Watermouse became Mrs. Mouse. In another case in a Southeast London church, a Miss Knight married a Mr. Day.

THERE are developments in British politics which suggest the probability of government changes within the year. In America our governments stick out their terms. The British public likes to feel free to change at any time but Americans prefer a clock-like schedule. The two peoples are quite the opposite in action to what one would expect from their temperaments and traditions.

THERE has been a turn in the tide. Official statistics show that Great Britain and Northern Ireland used up less than one-half of their immigration quotas during the past year. The total number of immigrants from the two countries was 28,272, compared with their aggregate quota total of 65,721. Employment must have improved in the mother country, or American prospects decreased. Perhaps a bit of each.

CEYLON has been spending too much money, and a select Committee on the Budget has been devising ways of reducing the estimates. The committee propose in the first place to cut their own salaries by about \$33 a month, thus effecting a saving of about \$13,000, and next that members shall bring their own refreshments to the council meeting—an expected saving of about \$2,000. This item is commended to the notice of junketing S. F. Supervisors.

A 6 per cent increase in the 1929 tourist traffic into England has been recorded over that of 1928. The home office reveals that 238,391 visitors landed in England last year. Six percent is not a large increase, but it is sufficient to show that advertising really does pay, and then there is the fact to be considered that the benefits of tourist advertising are not immediate. This year people will go to the places they decided upon last year. The great thing is to keep on shouting your wares.

THE modern man's home is a castle, sans moat and drawbridge. Community Chest agent, tax-gatherer, census-taker, dry raider, and a thousand other foes walk blithely in at will, ignoring door-bell, watch-dog, and the wishes and rights of the landlord, who in truth owns nothing any more, not even his privacy. We do not know the right word to describe this condition of the world made safe for democracy, but privately, when no one else is within hearing, we call it a deuced nuisance.

THE British Parliament's rejection two years ago of the revised prayer book has at length been answered by the Church of England by the appointment of a commission to study the whole subject of the relationship between the state and the established church.

It will take five years for the commission to complete its inquiry. Then it will report to the assembly of the church, composed of bishops, priests and lay delegates. It has been authorized to present a recommendation as to whether the relationship between the church and state shall be severed or again modified, as has been done so often since the authority of Rome was definitely cast aside.

THE *Christian Science Monitor* reports that more than 20,000 manuscripts, described as one of the "greatest collections of American documents in existence" and comprising original papers of the headquarters staffs of successive British commanders-in-chief during the Revolution War, have been sold by the Royal Institution of Great Britain to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, a New York book dealer. The collection of documents consists of 58 bound volumes and four cases known as Carleton or Dorchester papers, including letters written to British officers by George Washington.

Some years ago the late Arthur Johnston wrote for the British Californian a true history of the American Revolution, quoting these very letters of George Washington, among others. Now they are over here, and while we are astonished, we devoutly hope Dr. Rosenbach intends to put them to some good use.

A United Empire article deals with a series of speeches by General Smuts of South Africa. The Empire has given scope and opportunities to small peoples, said General Smuts, as no Empire in history ever did. Great Britain has been a worthy mother, waiving her old predominance to give her children Dominion status—and in Dominion status eventually, he believes, will be found the solution of the Indian problem itself. An enduring Empire unity is vital not only as an example to the world of the embodiment of human liberty and as an instrument for the happiness of its own citizens, but for the benefit of all others. Whatever the League of Nations and the United States may do for humanity, General Smuts does not hesitate to say that the British Empire, in a fluid world, is the one firm and stable structure from which the problems of the world may be tackled. In Dominion status he recognizes only a stage towards a great task—to give form and substance to unity and conservation.

EGYPT is going the right way about getting the things she wants, or thinks she wants. Prime Minister Nahas Pasha asked the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies for a mandate from Parliament, giving him authority to negotiate with the Government of Great Britain on the basis of recent British proposals, with a view to reaching an honorable agreement.

"The friendly spirit which dictated the British proposals creates a favorable occasion for final settlement with Britain," the Prime Minister said. "The Egyptian Government will enter the negotiations in the same spirit, and if any agreement is reached the Egyptian Government will execute it loyally." He asked that the matter should be dealt with as an urgent one.

The British proposals include the withdrawal of troops from all sections except the Suez Canal; British agreement to induce other powers to consent to the abolition of the extra-territorial rights; British assistance to Egypt's entry to the League of Nations; and Great Britain's recognition that the protection of foreigners in Egypt is a responsibility devolving wholly upon the Egyptian Government.

British War Graves.—In an introduction to the tenth annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission, just issued, the interesting fact is mentioned that last year marked the transition from the stage of construction to the endless work of maintenance in perpetuity. Of the £5,000,000 Endowment Fund necessary for that purpose, well over £1,000,000 has been collected, of which something like 60 per cent. has been furnished by the Dominions and 40 per cent. by the Mother Country.

The report itself deals with much technical detail and personnel connected with the Commission's arduous activities. There has been a reduction of 247 in the staff during the year—from 1299 to 1052—and further reductions are taking place. Memorials to the "missing" have now been completed in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, East Africa, China, Canada, and Seychelles. During the year 91 cemeteries, containing 60,346 graves, were completed, and the British war graves in France and Belgium maintained by the Commission numbered 554,693. No fewer than 2341 bodies were discovered in battle areas and removed to Commission cemeteries.

Indian Princes Favor Britain.—More than fifty native rulers of India attended the annual meeting of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi. A resolution was adopted expressing disapproval of the separation movement in British India, namely, that part of India governed by Great Britain. It is not generally known in America that a great part of India is still governed by native princes with very little interference from London. All of the native princes assured Lord Irwin, the British viceroy, that they would remain loyal to the empire regardless of events in British India. The resolution did, however, express the hope that British India would attain a dominion status at the earliest date possible. Lord Irwin stated that the resolution indicates that at least one-third of India will have no sympathy for the separation movement. He pointed out to the princes present that only in a few isolated cases had the British Government interfered with the native states.

Bombs are more theatrical than calm negotiation, but it is not in the British code to recognize the noisier claim. Bombs served Ireland well, but Ireland is exceptional in all things, and anyway Irish rowdiness delayed independence for generations.

THE *New York Evening Post* has the following piece of comment on British justice, which we feel would do no harm in our columns:—

"In less than four months after the failure of his fraudulent and defrauded stock companies, Clarence C. Hatry is sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, while his three associates also get stern jail sentences. This is English justice. In America Mr. Hatry and his friends would probably be rolling around on bail, while their high-priced attorneys took advantage of every move to delay the trial until the witnesses had died, moved away or forgotten. Then would come a four-month fight over getting the jury, then a hypothetical question several thousand words long, then an 'immunity bath' plea and, at last, a verdict. But only a preliminary verdict. A motion for a new trial would be granted and another year would go by. And if, finally, it got to the Supreme Court, and a most improbable verdict of guilty were upheld, we should then see the distinguished convict made drug clerk at the prison and sent out daily in an automobile 'to get supplies.' Yes, there are some things about the English system of justice which we quite prefer to our own."

THE Earl of Balfour will be missed by his countrymen not so much because of ended public services as because of the loss of his inspiring presence. To know that Balfour approved was guidance for many a perplexed young statesman, and to know that a cause or public undertaking had Balfour's support was half the battle. So singularly trusted and looked-up-to was he!

For one thing he wanted nothing for himself. Such personal disinterestedness always give a man power. Then, too, he held to principles rather than to political policies. Thus he had the confidence of foreigners as well as compatriots. It counts for little in this rough day, perhaps, that he was a scholar, a gentleman and a Christian. And yet these qualities did count in Lord Balfour's life and career—because it was felt and known that he was sincere.

He was a fine sample of Britain's best product, the honest man, while his achievements, his wise counsel and progressive measures give him undying fame as a statesman. Nothing nobler or more altruistic was ever pronounced than Balfour's declaration in behalf of the Jews in Palestine, a seemingly trivial matter now, but destined to shine in history alongside Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and other freeing and elevating doctrines.

He had so lived and labored in humanity's behalf that it would have been a just reward had his eyes at the last been able to look out upon a world truly at peace, prosperous and happy. But he was a philosopher, and passed on confident that all would be well yet with mankind.

London Port Traffic.—During the eight months from April to November, 1929, the total tonnage of shipping that arrived and departed from the Port of London amounted to 39,605,279 net register tons, which is a record in the history of the Port and over 2,000,000 net register tons higher than during the similar period in 1928. Nearly 62 per cent. of the shipping using the Port of London is accommodated in the Port of London Authority's Docks and increased arrivals are shown from India, South America, United States, British West Indies, Guiana and British Honduras, the West Coast of Africa, Morocco, the Canary Islands and Baltic and North European ports. During this period the quantity of goods handled by the Authority was 7.2 per cent. (98,640 tons) higher than during the similar period in 1928, while the tonnage on exports handled increased by 3.6 per cent. compared with 1928.

Dry Cost.—Stock taking at the close of ten years of National Prohibition discloses that it has cost the U. S. Federal Government alone more than \$400,000,000 in cash.

It has resulted in a loss of revenue amounting to \$3,000,000,000, almost equivalent to the annual budget of all Federal agencies.

It has caused the killing of some 200 persons in law enforcement, aside from the added hundreds killed in gang wars and causes directly attributable to illicit liquor.

It has seen Uncle Sam arrest more than 55,000 persons for violating the dry law.

It has resulted in the doors of the Federal prisons being opened to 230,000 citizens for an enforced stay aggregating more than 33,000 years.

The Gold Myth.—All the gold in the world can never produce a fine impulse. No alchemy can extract a poem from a pile of banknotes. The world's highest thought and best feeling is far from being always found linked up with great money possessions, says the Melbourne Argus. We can get life's bottom things out of money, but not life's top things.

VAST SUMS SPENT FOR ARMAMENTS.

That was an extraordinary speech which Philip Snowden Chancellor of the Exchequer, made on February 9, especially directed at the American and Canadian radio audiences listening to him on that Sunday afternoon. After pointing out that the United States spends more for armaments than any other great power—\$879,000,000 annually—and Great Britain \$175,000,000 more than in 1913, before the successful war to end war, he stressed the fact that, with the exception of Germany, every other great power is spending more than before the war, with a total war expenditure for armaments of \$4,500,000,000 a year. Already, he declared, Great Britain has spent some \$50,000,000,000 on its part in that colossal tragedy without counting the loss of the productive power of the men killed and of those who were for four years withdrawn from industry. At the present rate, he said, it will take 140 years to liquidate the British war debt. Today Britain must raise for debt purposes "\$5,000,000 every day, \$200,000 every hour, \$3,000 every minute." He added that "it takes the whole-time labor of 2,000,000 workers year in and year out to pay the annual cost of our debt burden." Add to this the present cost of armaments and pensions, and Great Britain has to provide \$5,000 a minute for war purposes. Three-quarters of its taxes are spent in paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. Yet there are many people in Britain and the United States who believe that nations can have no other method of settling international disputes than by continuing to burn up their resources in wars.—"The Nation," New York.

Pay Taxes Cheerfully.—Britons will tell you that nothing so aptly illustrates the prevailing respect for law in these islands as the voluntary paying of radio set license fees, writes Wm. Wile, American press correspondent in London. Everybody who possesses a set is subject to a license tax of ten shillings (\$2.50) a year. No tax collector nor inspector is ever sent around to get the money. A person who equips himself to "listen in" is simply supposed, as soon as his outfit is in working order to go to the nearest postoffice sub-station and buy a license. The authorities believe that bootlegging of radio sets, i. e., non-payment of the tax, is rare almost to the point of non-existence. As license fees aggregate something like \$4,500,000 a year, it means that roundly 1,800,000 persons voluntarily obey the license law. This year's revenue is expected to run far ahead of \$5,000,000, as "wireless," like radio in the United States, is increasing in popularity from hour to hour. It is practically a government monopoly, though nominally controlled by a private company, called the British Broadcasting Corporation. The postoffice authorities collect the license tax, but turn it over to the "B. B. C." minus a nominal percentage for the work involved.

Interest In New Party.—Correspondent W. Wile writes from London: "John Bull is vastly more interested at the moment in the 'United Empire party' than in the naval conference. The party has just been organized by London's multi-millionaire newspaper peers, Viscount Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. It is an effort to bring about protection in Great Britain, in place of free trade. Incidentally its object is to unhorse Stanley Baldwin as leader of the Conservative party enthusiasm, for the 'United Empire party' is temporarily confined to the columns of the widely circulated popular newspapers in London and the provinces, controlled by Rothermere and Beaverbrook. But as the result of the tremendous publicity they can give the project, its steady growth is freely predicted. How many seats the new party could win in a general election is another matter. Many politicians think the only result will be still further to weaken Conservatism and strengthen Labor in the House of Commons."

Honest If Imperfect.—A visiting Briton, Dr. A. H. Gray, in a pastoral letter to his people at Crouch Hill, London, writes frankly concerning America and the Americans. "The people of this continent," he says, "have two supreme virtues: The first is honesty. They make almost no pretenses. They hide nothing and are quite frank—even about their vices. Subterfuge, deceit, hypocrisy do not spoil their lives. They live in the open. This honesty of Americans delights me, and I can believe almost any good thing might come to pass among people who so resolutely refuse to deceive themselves. And their other great virtue is kindness. They delight in gracious and kindly deeds, and have royal conceptions of hospitality. If love is the greatest of all gifts, then these are great people."

Efficiency Wanted.—In its clip-sheet service the Roman hierarchy complains that civil authority in the British colony of Nigeria, in western Africa, has prescribed for the mission schools there requirements as to qualification of teachers and equipment and efficiency of the teaching which many of the Roman Catholic schools were unable to meet. Consequently the schools have been forced to close. Real standards of efficiency always embarrass the educational activities of the Church of Rome. The British authorities doubtless feel the need of better work than the schools of Rome have done in Mexico, where illiteracy is nearly universal after four centuries of attendance at such schools.—The Protestant.

Los Angeles To England

NEW OIL-BURNING CRUISE STEAMER

"Franconia" May 13th, 1930

Calling at—Panama Canal, Havana, New York and Boston
First Class Only, \$480 Up—Free Shore Excursions—Apply to

CUNARD LINE, 501 MARKET STREET

San Francisco, or Local Agent

French Writer On England.—Andre Maurios, literary critic of Paris, writes: "During the War we came to know the Englishman with his remarkable character and qualities; we feared to find this character altered in the new generation, but after studying him carefully, we find our fears to be imaginary. A little group of anarchical intellectuals may seem very different sort of men from Kipling's ideal, but what does a small group of three or four thousand intellectuals matter to England? Kipling himself is not mistaken. I saw him last summer in his lovely simple country house, and he spoke serenely to me of these young Englishmen. He knows that many of them, and some of the most intelligent, do not follow him any more. 'But,' he said with a smile, 'it is best they should not. Young men must find themselves. Young blood must run its course and every dog must have his day.' That smile of Kipling's was full of intelligence and humor, but also of an almost religious force. Kipling is indulgent, as men who believe are apt to be, for he has great faith in England and I think he is right. If he judges by appearances and by her outward difficulties, a superficial observer may feel some anxiety as to the future of England. But when one knows her better, one sees that she is solid, rich in moral and material resources, and that she has already survived more difficult trials. And for us this is fortunate, we who are her friends and who are ever more convinced that it is in maintaining our intimate understanding and affectionate relations with England that lie the salvation of the Western world and the secret of keeping the Peace."

England has for many years been the progressive center of the world's glass industry. Almost every new type of glass developed in this country has come out of England. Therefore it was natural that non-shatterable glass should have been produced and widely used there many years before other countries took it up.

It was in England that a young American found this glass and instantly marveled that it was practically unknown in the United States. He was Amory L. Haskell, then vice-president of the General Motors Export Company. He knew the automobile industry inside and out, and appreciated the enormous possibilities of non-shatterable glass for windshields and windows of cars. Slightly over three years ago he gave practical effect to his interest by organizing the Triplex Safety Glass Company of North America, with an office in New York and a factory in Hoboken, New Jersey.—Buffalo Truth.

CUNARD-ANCHOR

Regular Services From

NEW YORK

TO

Queenstown — Liverpool — Londonderry — Glasgow
Plymouth — Cherbourg — Southampton

From BOSTON

TO

QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL

Also

From MONTREAL

by way of the picturesque St. Lawrence

TO

Glasgow — Liverpool — Plymouth — Cherbourg — London

Inquire regarding reduced Second and Third Class
round trip rates.

Cunard and Anchor Lines

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 501 MARKET ST., COR. FIRST ST.

Or Our Local Agents Everywhere

LADY BALFOUR'S BOOK OF REMINISCENCES.

Lady Frances Balfour, as a member of the Argyll family who married a Balfour, has naturally come into contact with everybody who matters in the worlds of society and politics. She has not been merely a spectator, however, for although not a militant Suffragist, she took an early part in the Women's Suffrage movement, a brave thing to do when her political friends held contrary views. Her book "No Obliviscaris" ("Dinna Forget"), makes interesting reading, because she not only records an inside view of many notable happenings, but frankly gives her own ideas. For example, her story of how a Society lady looked upon the bus in its early days give the Victorian outlook to a meety. She writes:

"I was an early pioneer in the use of them. I remember a certain terror the first time I hailed and got into one. The conductor hung on to a strap outside a closed door, the inside had straw at foot. Occasionally the conductor opened the door and roared something which was not intelligible. It was a great adventure. I think the fare to Keasington Church from Sloan St. was fourpence, but it was subject to the caprice of the conductor. One bus ran once every half-hour from Kensington Church. It was not approved of in my circle, high or low. 'What would you do if you met me in a bus?' I asked a dear retainer of my father's household. 'I should not know your ladyship,' was the answer that left me crushed."

Naturally, as a Balfour, she was a great friend of the late Marquis of Salisbury when he was Premier, and she thus describes the earliest electric lighting at Hatfield:

"The wires were laid along the ceilings of the hall and gallery, naked against the age-old timbers. . . . On one occasion fire appeared among the rafters in the library. . . . With perfect coolness and great interest his lordship headed his family, and such Balfours as were present, in shying cushions taken from the couches and sofas up into the ceiling. . . ."

Here is another amusing Salisbury touch which Lady Frances records against her own Scottish people. Writing in August, 1899, she says:

"Think of Salisbury saying, with an apology to me, that there is a great likeness between the Scotch and the Jews! Both began by being turbulent and ill to govern, both adopted a formal and austere religion, and both have become commercial. From whom but his lordship would I stand such things!"

"I went last Sunday to a theatre," Lady Frances Balfour says, writing in 1908, "a mile west from here, and sat in the stalls and heard Gen. Booth. I came once again to an old conclusion that for surewud common sense, a saving love of humanity, and a devouring desire that his Army should win all along the line, he had no equal, and no one would have one. A really grand old man, of an Apostolic order. It struck me that there lay his strength, every soul under him, believes, and he has the favor of God also."

In comparing the lot of daughters in these twentieth-century days and those when she was a girl, Lady Balfour comments:

"Daughters did not visit alone, they went in the company of their parents, and though 'love finds out the way,' there were fewer opportunities in which to make discerning friendships. There were more incentives to have a home of one's own, and greater inducements to seek freedom, and escape from fettering restrictions."

"I am not sure if the leisurely circumspection of courtship did not produce a larger proportion of successful marriages."

Jews Assuming Control.—The Jewish community ordinance establishing a Jewish assembly to handle religious and social problems has been ratified at Jerusalem and its text published in the official Gazette. The ordinance is signed by Ben Zvi and Meyuehas Solomon on behalf of the Vaad Leumi and is approved by High Commissioner Chancellor.

It provides for an elected assembly of 71 members, the same number as the old Sanhedrin, the elections to be held within a month after the publication of the ordinance. All registered Jewish men and women twenty years of age or more are entitled to vote. All over twenty-five knowing how to read and write Hebrew are entitled to be elected. The Government has withdrawn the former stipulation regarding citizenship so that any resident in Palestine of more than a year may be a candidate for the assembly.

The Sephardic and Yemenite communities are granted the right of representation in the assembly according to their proportion of the Jewish population and irrespective of the number of electors.

Europe By Auto.—Thos. Cook & Son announce a wide variety of tours covering the British Isles and the Continent by private automobile—also de luxe motor coaches: a reasonably priced way of seeing and enjoying Europe intimately with the maximum of comfort and leisure. The highways and byways of England and the Continent will give you a never-to-be-forgotten glimpse of the old world. For those more adventurous spirits who wish to drive themselves, private cars are available through Thos. Cook & Son for travel in Great Britain.

OBERAMMERGAU

Thos. Cook & Son are official agents—have been since 1860. Applications for accommodations and seats should be made early to insure satisfaction. 128 SUTTER ST., San Francisco, Kearney 3512.

ENGLAND'S GREAT BANK CONSIDERED IMPREGNABLE.

The new bank of England is now beginning to take form in London. Fifty vaults with iron and concrete wall 8 feet thick, are to be a feature of this new "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," and, nothing being left to chance, one of them is 59 feet below the street level.

Arrangements of an almost melodramatic character have been made for the protection of the vaults in the event of riot or revolution. Despite the fact that their doors, which open by electricity, weigh eight tons each, secret plans have been made for flooding the vaults in an emergency. This would be simply carried out by pressing any one of three electric buttons. The buttons are being connected to the vaults from the inside of the Bank itself, from a point "somewhere in London," and from a spot ten miles outside the Metropolis.

The completed building might be captured, but it could not be destroyed, for its walls are being made thick enough to withstand the most powerful guns or bombs known to man, and its contents would remain safe and secure.

Meanwhile the new works are being guarded by a detachment of military—a practice recently defended by Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister of War, on the grounds that the Bank of England was the Government's banker, responsible for the register of Government loans and for the country's gold reserves.

Those who succeed in getting a glance at the work now in progress can already note the preparations for the large open court which is to replace the old Garden Court. Around it the new Bank will rise in a group of pavilions and terraces, lighted by overhead windows of vitaglass, through which the sun's natural ultra-violet rays will reach the clerks at their desks below.

The new building, which is being erected to last for at least 1000 years, at a cost of £5,000,000, will not be completed until 1935.

During the excavation work for the vaults many relics of old London were unearthed, one of them a pipeclay statuette of Venus, a very rare piece of work by a Roman artist, which has been presented to the British Museum.

The Submarine.—The submarine, round which much discussion centres at the Naval Disarmament Conference, is a much older invention than the majority of people may suppose. Olaus Magnus, Bishop of Upsala, writing in 1555, made mention of "skiffs and vessels constructed of leather," two of which he had examined, in which the pirates of Greenland in those far off days could "go wherever they wish, either above water or below water, and by their means pierce and make great holes in passing merchant ships." A vessel on more modern lines was exhibited on—or under—the Thames by a Dutch engineer named Drebel in the time of James I., and an American, Bushnell, carried out some remarkable experiments with an underwater craft, intended for fixing explosives to the keels of enemy ships, in 1775.

New Tract of Remarkable

Farming Land

Along the San Jacquin River Has Been
Put On The Market by

MILLER & LUX

LOW PRICES -:- LONG TIME TERMS

This soil is rich, deep river sediment, which produces heavy yields of any crop. The land carries a splendid water right. Abundant gravity irrigation at very low cost.

\$19,000,000 worth of land already sold to 2600 buyers. Bulk of the best land remains. You can get any size tracts suitable for any agricultural purpose.

Buyers of Miller & Lux land are uniformly successful in alfalfa, grain, cotton, and diversified crops.

With no obligation to you send in this coupon.

MILLER & LUX

Merchant's Exchange Building,
San Francisco

Please send me your free illustrated folder

Name

Address

British Empire News In Brief

D. H. Lawrence, noted British novelist, died at Nice on March 3.

The Anglo-Nigerian Corporation has been formed with a capital of £600,000.

The Art Show in London is now closed, after a successful run of nearly three months.

Mrs. Norman F. Wilson of Ottawa, becomes the first woman member of the Canadian Senate.

Industrial enterprise at Belfast has plans underway for a great flour mill, to be the largest in the British Isles.

Whitford Steel Sheet Galvanizing Works, Glamorgan, employing 500 hands, reopened after being idle for two months.

The annual Shakespeare birthday festival at Stratford-on-Avon will commence April 21 and will continue five weeks.

Miller and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, have received an order from the Entre Rios Railway for the supply of chilled iron wheels.

The South African Railway Administration has accepted the tender of the North British Locomotive Co. for the supply of locomotives.

Taylor Bros., Manchester, have secured a large order for wheels and axles for passenger brake vans from the Central Argentine Railway.

The Prime Minister announced in the British House of Commons that the Imperial Conference would meet in London on September 30 next.

The Quebec Legislature by a vote of 37 to 29 has refused to grant women the right to enter the legal profession in the Province of Quebec.

The National Bank of Roumania has placed a contract with Bradbury and Wilkinson, for five million banknotes of 5,000 lei denomination.

The Blythwood Shipbuilding Co. have received a contract for a tanker of 11,250 tons d.w. for the B. L. Shipping Company, Inc., of New York.

Since 1922 there has been an enormous expansion in the trade of Tanganyika Territory. Both imports and exports have trebled, and the total trade of the country has increased from £3,000,000 per annum to over £9,000,000.

The King has approved the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in succession to Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K. G., whose extended period of office will expire next January.

Australia imported approximately two million lbs. more cotton yarns from the United Kingdom last year than in 1928. Germany and the Netherlands remain the two best continental markets though with reduced takings.

Work on Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock Fifth is progressing rapidly, and launching of the challenger for the America's cup is expected April 14. The ceremony is to be performed by the Countess of Shaftesbury.

Coal contracts for 1,000,000 tons have been placed with Monmouthshire and Rhymney Valley Collieries on behalf of the Italian State Railways.

The Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Co. have been awarded a contract for bogie passenger brake vans by the Central Argentine Railway.

The donor of the £50,000 site for Welsh headquarters in London, who has remained anonymous since the announcement of the gift last December, is Sir Howell Jones Williams, member for South Islington on the L. C. C.

Dorman, Long, and Co., Middlesbrough, have received a contract from the Crown Agents for the Colonies for 9,000 tons of steel sleepers for the Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Railways.

A soil and plant survey is to be made by the Australian government with a view to introduce tobacco culture into the country. It is generally believed that soil and climate will prove favorable.

A contract of the value of about £50,000 has been placed with the International Electrolytic Plant Co., of Chester, by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., for an electrolytic hydrogen plant.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Herbert John Gladstone, youngest son of William E. Gladstone of Victorian era fame, died in London, March 6. He was 76 years old.

Col. Peter Norman Nissen of the Royal Engineers, inventor of the Nissen steel huts used in the world war, died at Westerham, Kent, March 2.

Recent gales blew a thousand tons of seashore sand over railway tracks near Birkdale, and the company loaded it up and sold it in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Usually local authorities charge the railway \$5 a ton for sand taken from the beaches.

The British Aluminium Co. has secured orders for 50 miles of cable for high tension electric power lines from the Bolivian Power Co. of La Paz. The same Bolivian company has placed two large orders for steel pipe with Stewarts and Lloyds.

Developments are foreshadowed at the Whitehead Iron and Steel Co.'s works at Newport. A new mill which, it is stated, will be the largest producing unit in the world, is to be installed, and at full capacity will find employment for 300 more men.

Satisfactory tests have been completed with a new type of tramcar of the double-deck type at Birmingham. It is constructed of aluminum and aluminum alloys to reduce weight and is 6300 lbs lighter than the cars at present in use.

John Hetherington & Sons, Manchester, are receiving orders freely for the heavier types of machine tools. With the orders now in hand there seems every prospect of a continuance of the overtime and night-shift work which has been necessary for some time.

The past year has been responsible for the introduction of several interesting new types of locomotive in the United Kingdom. One of the most interesting is that built for the London and North Eastern Railway. The appearance is quite novel, for an attempt at streamlining has been made, and no funnel is visible except from the front.

Merchant vessels under construction throughout the world at the end of the year consisted of 798 vessels of 3,110,880 gross tons, of which 442 of 1,550,626 tons were in countries other than the United Kingdom. Great Britain and Ireland's proportion of the world total was 50.2 per cent, and that of foreign countries 49.8 per cent, compared with pre-war averages of 57.2 per cent. British and 42.8 per cent. foreign.

Vickers-Armstrongs have booked an order for a high-class twin screw turbine steamer 349 feet in length, 2,000 tons deadweight and 19½ knots speed. The vessel which will have accommodation for 80 first-class and about 600 steerage passengers, is, it is understood, intended for the Robert Dollar Co., San Francisco, and will be employed by them in East Indian waters as a feeder for ships in the company's service.

It is expected that the new Welland Ship Canal which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, and which has been built at a cost of over £24,000,000 by the Dominion of Canada, will be opened officially on July 1 next. It will have eight large locks and will enable ships to pass through the twenty-seven miles in a matter of eight hours—or rather less than one-third the time required for passage through the existing waterway.

A new party has emerged from Lord Beaverbrook's Empire free-trade crusade, and its rejection by the Conservative, Liberal and Labor organizations. In a manifesto issued in London the Canadian peer and newspaper owner declares he sees no hope in "the old parties, slaves to tradition and impervious to new ideas," and announces he and his colleagues of the crusade have decided to launch a new party called the United Empire Party, and he expects to enrol as members at once "a hundred thousand men and women who have enrolled as founder members of the Empire free-trade crusade."

Although the iron and steel trades are still experiencing difficult times, it is worthy of note that during the year that has just closed the production of steel reached a total of 9,654,700 tons, a post-war record. The shipments of tinplates totalled 579,778 tons, the highest in the annals of the trade, while the shipments of iron and steel materials of all classes at 4,379,405 tons exceeded the exports for any year since 1913.

The Cement Marketing Co. of London, has received an order from Norton Griffiths and Co., the contractors, for the whole of the cement requirements for raising the Assouan Dam a further 28 feet. It is anticipated that at least 100,000 tons will be called for. The original dam was 2,150 yards long, 130 feet above its foundation and 23 feet wide at the top. It accumulated 234 million gallons of Nile water for irrigation, by means of which about half a million acres were rendered cultivable. In 1911 work was commenced on raising the dam by 23 feet, thus rendering another million acres arable. The second raising is expected to take three years to complete.

It is stated that a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing an all-British air service between the British West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela and Canada, while the Pan-American Airways have inaugurated a service between Porto Rico and Dutch Guiana, which serves the Islands of Antigua, St. Lucia and Trinidad, as well as British Guiana. British Honduras is now visited by six aeroplanes weekly operating on the Central American route. It is understood that the Government of Trinidad has approved a plan for a deep-water harbor at Port of Spain, to be financed by a sinking fund loan of £1,000,000 for a term of 50 years. The harvesting of the cotton crop in St. Kitts produced a yield of approximately 300,000 lb. of lint. Shipments of cotton from Montserrat were sent to Great Britain and the U. S.

Chertsey Curfew Bell.—At Chertsey, a village in Surrey, from September to the following March the Curfew Bell has been rung for centuries. Chertsey has interesting curfew associations to maintain. The original curfew bell in Chertsey Abbey tolled for the funeral of Henry VI., murdered in the Tower of London and hurried to Chertsey to be buried. It figured also in the legend—once so popular with elocutionists—which tells how Blanche Herriot, to save her lover, who had been condemned to die at curfew, climbed the tower and seized the clapper of the bell, determined that "curfew shall not ring tonight."

BRITISH STATESMEN OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

No. XIII.

The Right Honorable John Singleton Copley—Lord Lyndhurst.

John Singleton Copley was born on May 21st, 1772, in Boston, America. His father, a distinguished artist, had migrated from England and made his home in Boston, but just prior to the events which foreshadowed the troubles between the Mother Country and the Colonial possessions, he returned to England.

Young Copley was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On quitting the University he came out second wrangler, obtaining a Trinity fellowship.

He was admitted a member of Lincoln Inn, and he subsequently practiced as a special pleader, under the bar, but in this capacity he was not successful and after nine years of almost fruitless labor, he took up the then, dignified position of Serjeant-at-Law.

During the agitation which spread throughout the country after the battle of Waterloo, a certain Dr. Watson had collected a vast concourse of people in the Spa Fields near London. His speeches caused a riot and he was arrested and brought to trial for High treason and was indicted for "having levied war against the King." The indictment was ill-advised, inasmuch as his offence was merely a misdemeanor, but it gave Copley a chance to distinguish himself. He appeared at the trial as one of Watson's counsel. He contended that Watson's speeches had been mischievous in the extreme but to brand such behaviour as high treason and worthy of the gallows was to have recourse to a vengeance which was neither law nor justice.

"What amounts to a levying of war against the king" he said (in part) to the jury, "may be difficult to define—it depends upon a variety of circumstances—but of this, at least, I am sure you feel convinced that the circumstances which occurred in this instance do not amount to a levying of war; that in plain understanding and according to the usual acceptance of terms, it was not a levying of war against the king."

Watson was acquitted.

Of Copley's address Lord Campbell thus wrote:—

"It was one of the ablest and most effective ever delivered in a Court of Justice, there was a glow of impressive earnestness, which, even as we read it now, takes hold of the heart and understanding, and which could not fail to carry with it the sympathies of an intelligent jury."

In March 1818, he was elected to Parliament for Yarmouth and took his seat in the House of Commons. In that year he was also appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Chester, and very shortly afterwards he became Solicitor-General to the King and as such a member of the government under Lord Liverpool.

After the Divorce Bill which had been introduced into the House owing to the unfortunate trouble between King George IV and his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, and upon which Copley had spoken for two days, he was offered and accepted the position of Master of the Rolls, which was but the stepping stone to that of the Lord Chancellorship. Copley, at this time, was opposed to Roman Catholic relief. He believed that the Church of Rome was dangerously aggressive in its policies and that its emancipation would usher in the destruction of Protestantism.

On April 30th, 1827, he was offered and accepted the Great Seal. The Lord Chancellorship, under the administration of George Canning, and he was also raised to the Peerage as Lord Lyndhurst.

In 1829 he addressed the House of Lords in favor of the Bill for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics and in a forceful speech he vindicated his change of attitude thereto.

He pointed out that in 1791 a bill was brought in for the relief of the Roman Catholics, that in 1792, under an Act of the Irish Parliament all the disabilities of the Roman Catholics were removed, they were allowed to become magistrates, the army and navy were thrown open to them and the elective franchise was extended to them. In 1793 yet another Act was passed by the English Parliament which extended to the Roman Catholics of Scotland all the benefits and advantages of the Act of 1791.

"I now contend, my Lords," he said, "that a Protestant Government has existed in this country from the period of Elizabeth down to that of William III, and it is worthy of remark that during a century of that time Roman Catholics sat in Parliament and held offices under the Crown . . . Roman Catholics have sat in Parliament under our Protestant government . . . I care not for the personal obloquy which may be cast upon me for advocating this measure. I have discharged my duty fearlessly and conscientiously and to the best of my ability and my most anxious desire, as it would be my greatest consolation, is to be associated with your lordships in carrying this bill into a law and thereby to secure, upon a permanent basis, the happiness and tranquility of the United Kingdom."

In 1845, during the fourth term of his Chancellorship, an Act was passed, mainly through his instrumentality, by which Jews, who had been raised to municipal offices, were enabled to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Lord Lyndhurst died on the 12th of October 1863, in the ninety-second year of his age.

There have been many eulogies written on the sterling qualities of Lord Lyndhurst, but perhaps the finest tribute to his character is furnished by the Sovereign, whom he had served so well, in her letter of sympathy to the bereaved widow.

San Francisco.

Veritas.

Picture of Livingstone.—Of the many portraits of Livingstone, to whom a fine memorial is being dedicated at Blantyre, which best represents the great Pathfinder? Apparently his was a face that changed considerably during life—and little wonder, considering what he went through. At the request of John Murray, his publisher, he sat for a portrait to Henry Phillips, and when it was finished complained to Mrs. Murray: "I don't much like it; it makes me look a great deal too stern." She replied: "I have seen your face look very much like that, Dr. Livingstone." The last letter he ever wrote to Murray from Central Africa, only a few weeks before his death, had a postscript: "Please tell Mrs. Murray that I have seen my face, for the first time for many months, in Lake Tanganyika, and it is very like the portrait."

Byron's Home Bought.—Historic old Newstead Abbey, famous as the ancestral home of Lord Byron, has been purchased by Sir Julian Cahn for presentation to the nation unconditionally.

The announcement was made 24 hours after Sir Julien had sailed for Argentina with an English cricket team. He is a noted philanthropist and sportsman.

Newstead is older even than the Byron family. The abbey, which will be secured for the English people for all time by Sir Julien's benefaction, was a priory when the founder of the line, Sir John Byron, entered into possession in 1540.

The great poet was not born there, but was taken to Newstead by his mother at the age of 10 years.

Not For Sale.—Lord Oliver has inflamed Trinidad opinion by "daring to refer to the cynical proposal to sell the British West Indies to the United States." So far as Trinidad is concerned, the colony has no intention of being driven out of the Empire and refuses to be bartered for war-debts, or any other form of liability. During the War the West Indies gave sufficient proof of their loyalty. Not only did they send money and troops, but there were no murmurs when their output of sugar was thrown into a common pool. Operating companies cheerfully sacrificed the profits they would have made had they been American subjects. They paid through the nose for the privilege of being British—and they would be ready to pay again tomorrow.—Trinidad Guardian.

Highlanders Offended.—Highlanders, it seems, are up in arms against the piping-in of the haggis at Burns Club and other Scottish dinners. To the majority of diners this must have appeared an innocent if meaningless diversion, but the Gael scents in it a grievous insult. The origin of the custom is attributed to Burns' apostrophizing of the "Great chieftain of the puddin' race." Hence the present trouble. As one critic coldly remarks, "Highlanders who are well informed about the history and traditions of bagpipe playing remember that the pipes were used to honor their chiefs and distinguished guests, and not to glorify a Lowland pudding."

Wonders of Modern Liner.—It is difficult for a landsman to realize the immense size of such vessels as the *Majestic*, the *Berengaria*, and the *Leviathan*. Here are some interesting facts concerning these huge ships: Fifty thousand ton ships have: Length, 990 to 960 ft.—about a sixth of a mile; speed, 30 miles an hour—equal to that of a greyhound; leave wash astern for miles; over 4,000 rooms; carry 4,000 to 5,000 people; thousands of tons of cargo; engines 100,000 horsepower; boilers covering an area of five acres; funnels rising from engine-room to height of 180 ft.; each ship has nine decks; walk around deck from bow to stern and back, half a mile; 9,000 switches and 15,000 electric lamps.

Secretary Available.

The Foreign Corporations Association having fulfilled its purpose in obtaining judgment and a legislative bill for the refund of the Foreign Corporation License Tax, the Secretary, with established offices in central location, has now an opening for a firm desiring such a connection. Address W. R. WHYTE, 713-715 Claus Spreckles Bldg., San Francisco.

BIBLES

Large Assortment of
New Prayer-books
and Hymnals

RELIGIOUS GIFT BOOKS AND TRACTS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

SCRIPTURE TEXT CALENDARS.

WESTERN BOOK & TRACT CO.

1730 TELEGRAPH AVE., (Phone Highgate 4363) OAKLAND, CAL.

AFRICA.

General Smuts surveys the history of modern Africa from the days of Livingstone, its vicissitudes and vast development, and handles the problems that have followed in the wake of that development, and in the wake of the war, lucidly, courageously and with a statesmanlike breadth of vision.

Livingstone was a Scot; three other Scotsmen among early explorers were Mungo Park, Laing, and Bruce; and, addressing the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, General Smuts made a glowing acknowledgment of the "very exceptional and special debt" South Africa owed to the Scotland in general:

"It would be difficult to do adequate justice to the work which Scotsmen have done in the upbuilding of our young country. Your special contribution has consisted not so much in your wares and manufactures as in your manhood. You have exported to us—as indeed you have exported so liberally to many other young countries—your greatest asset: your character, talent, genius. Your national character, like your theology, has left an ineffaceable impress on South Africa. It is difficult to know where the Scots end and the Dutch begin. Between the English and the Dutch in South Africa you have been a strong link. . . . Like St. Paul, and probably from his Epistles, you have learnt to be all things to all men; and in a country of sharp contrasts and keen bargainers like South Africa you have been the honest broker who has helped them both, and," he adds (you may guess with a twinkle in his eye), "not forgotten himself."

We who are not Scots may save our noses from feeling out of joint by remembering that Cecil Rhodes was a complete Englishman, and when he comes to speak of Rhodes' keenness to settle a European population "in the undeveloped spaces to the north of Cape Colony and the Transvaal," here is General Smuts' emphatic vindication of that very practical idealist:

"It has been said that settlement was not really his object. He occupied Rhodesia in order to possess and work its mines and minerals. The declared settlement policy was only a blind to cover his real thirst for minerals. This charge is but an echo of another charge often leveled at Rhodes in his lifetime. But it will not stand examination. Money-making never was an end in itself to Rhodes, but always a means to the attainment of his ends. Whatever money he made he spent most lavishly to prosecute the larger objectives he had in view. His trust deed for de Beers, which made it possible to use the profits from the Kimberley mines to finance the opening up of Rhodesia, is conclusive proof of that fact. Rhodes aimed both at the settlement of Rhodesia and at the exploitation of its mineral resources. The one was necessary to the other. Without mines to attract whites, there would not be the settlers to settle nor the means to settle them. That was a lesson Rhodes had learnt from the history of South Africa and other countries."

Nova Scotia's Mace.—In 1621, James I. of England and VI. of Scotland granted a charter to the benefit of his Scottish subjects for the Plantation to be known as Nova Scotia. In 1625, Charles I. created the degree of Baronet of Nova Scotia; between these dates, Arms were granted to the new Province, the foundation being the reversal of the Scottish Arms. The entry in the Lyon Register of Scotland, is as follows:—Nova Scotia, the Province of: Bears, argent, a cross of St. Andrew azure, charged with an Inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Supported on the dexter by the Royal Unicorn, and on the sinister by a Savage or wild man proper. Crest, a Branch of Laurel and a Thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, the one armed and the other naked. Motto: **Munit Haec Et Altera Vincit.**

Nova Scotia is the only colony in existence formed under the Scottish Crown before the Union, and with one exception the Arms are the oldest in the Dominions.

Tribute to Chaucer.—Joseph Graydon, addressing the E. S. U. of Cincinnati, said:—

Chaucer was the first to give form to the English language. He it was who made the dialect of his native London the beginning of that tongue which is now the medium of communication for a great part of the world—the English-speaking nations. Before that the Anglo-Saxon and the Middle English created a varied vehicle of speech which Chaucer crystallized in his writings.

Mr. Graydon stressed the acknowledged debt which English literature owes to Chaucer, from Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton (who wished that Chaucer might be resurrected to assist his own poetry); Dryden, Pope, Keats, Wordsworth, and arriving at still more modern times—William Morris, Rossetti and Burne-Jones.

Wilkins Leaves Antarctic.—Sir Hubert Wilkins and his expedition arrived in Montevideo on their way to New York from the Antarctic. Among the achievements of the expedition are maps of 300 miles of hitherto unknown coast line discovered by Wilkins, numerous movies of scenes in the land of perpetual ice, and the established fact that "Charcot Island" is not an island, but a peninsula. Wilkins made six flights with his two planes, covering a total distance of 2,500 miles, chiefly over regions never before seen by human beings.

CANADA'S GOVERNMENT SHOWS NEIGHBORLINESS.

Rising above the mere question of the wisdom or unwisdom of prohibition as debated in this country, the proposal of the Canadian government to cut off the Dominion's liquor trade across the border is a striking example of international friendship far more valuable in itself than any effect it may have on enforcement this side the line.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King's declaration of policy is not to be taken as an indorsement of prohibition as the best method of controlling the liquor traffic. The Canadian people, through their provincial governments, have already declared themselves on the subject after earnest trial. They are now engaged in another experiment. That is their business, not ours. Conversely they evidently look on the experiment in the United States as our business, and not theirs.

So do the people of the United States. We know that the Eighteenth Amendment runs to the boundary line and there stops. Canada is free to make its own liquor laws, just as we are free to make ours. The job of enforcing the law against importation is up to the United States. Neither Canada nor any other country has any obligations in the matter.

Nevertheless the Prime Minister proposes to make it the business of his government that Canada shall not put a straw in the way of its neighbor. He asks his Parliament to put a restriction on the Canadian people to aid the American government in enforcing a law which Canada has refused to apply to herself.

This is one more evidence of the singular understanding that exists between the two great English speaking nations on this continent. Here are a sympathy and a friendship that have few if any parallels in the history of nations living side by side under separate systems. The devotion of each to its own institutions is admired and encouraged by the other. Each accords the other the fullest freedom of action. But neither ever thinks of the other as an alien people. Each is eager for the other's prosperity and contentment. Each wants to be a good neighbor to the other, the closest kin that either has among all the peoples.—S. F. Chronicle.

South Pole Data.—Our Anglo-Saxophone consins across the Pacific are concerned with the British note, delivered some 12 months ago, but only recently replied to, which points out the Antarctic seas, with certain lands in that vicinity now being "explored" by an American expedition, have long been considered a British sphere by right of discovery and exploration. One American paper characteristically refers to this claim as based on "impudence and effrontery," since an American named Wilkes discovered land in these regions in 1832, whereas Ross, on whose extended explorations the British case is based, did not see the land until 1840. The facts are that Wilkes made his discoveries in 1840, not eight years earlier; that Ross made the first of his three voyages in 1839, his researches extending until 1843; and that as early as 1823 and 1831 Weddell and John Biscoe, both Britishers, discovered and named land in this region. After Wilkes the Americans took no further visible interest in the Antarctic until recently. On the other hand, the British have sent one expedition after another ever since the days of Ross, and several European countries have followed the example. Even now no American attempt has been made to locate the South Pole by land after the manner of Amundsen and Scott. Instead an aeroplane has been flown over a spot estimated to be the pole, just as was done when Byrd flew from Europe and "located" the North Pole!—Sydney Bulletin.

ENGLISHMEN!

And this includes Sons and Grandsons of Englishmen, are invited to look into the proposition of taking membership in the American Order Sons of St. George—an established institution for more than half a century, of tried integrity, of vast social advantages, and of unfailing succor in times of sickness and distress. In short, the ready friend, always available, when you are stricken helpless—that moment which invariably comes to every man.

The thousands of members, domiciled in every important community in America, is proof enough that it is a good thing to belong to the Sons of St. George, the most generous of Fraternal organizations. That you are not already a member (if such be the case) is doubtless due to your native diffidence, perhaps to procrastination. There is always so much to do; so much to look into, these crowded days, that the average man is loath to take on anything new. And that's where the mistake comes in. Any day may be too late to apply for membership.

To meet this situation, the Grand Lodge has appointed a representative to wait upon you with all details, or he will correspond by mail if preferred. He cannot make you a member, but will post you and direct you to the nearest lodge. No red tape, no importunity! Once in possession of the facts you will at once know whether you do, or do not, care to go further in the matter.

Some of the lodges publish their address in this paper. Ask them to send information regarding the Order, and membership. Or, mail similar request to the Grand Secretary—P. C. Woodhouse, 632 North "C" Street, San Mateo, Calif.

LET'S TAKE A TRIP.**Hobnobbing.**

Dame fashion has "rung down" on the cozy settle, and the ingle-nook—but even in these ultra modern days we still build chimneys and fireplaces. Let's take a trip into our own living room, put a match to the fire, and sit around it with our own family. Let's watch for awhile the play of the ruddy glow upon the faces we love, enjoy their presence, and be near them.

Let's "hobnob" with our children while yet we may. Tomorrow can bring changes, the present only is ours.

As the warmth of the fire comforts and cheers us, outside thoughts of business and social duties will be less persistent. They will occupy only unimportant places in the dusky shadows beyond the reach of the firelight. Only the faces upon which the warm light falls, and which are thrown out in relief against the darkness, will count at all. Our outside cares will be forgotten, and in warmth and peace and comfort we shall dream our dreams, appreciate the present, look forward in happy expectation to the future, or back upon the past in wistful memory.

Something worth recalling is long winter evenings spent before a fire. Father and Mother in easy chairs, Dad with the eternal pipe, youngsters playing on the hearthrug, where rests the family cat, drowsily blinking in lazy contentment.

How many modern children will be looking backwards as their years go by to such evenings as these? Will yours or mine? Yet, such a background is the birthright of every child, and its lack cannot be replaced or offset in later years. Its being there helps them over the rough spots that follow so closely upon the heels of childhood.

Let's gather the family more often around the fire; let's put home first!

Children grow sleepy, watching the red and gold tongues of flame licking up the black and sooty chimney base, and looking for faces in the glowing embers. One by one they say "good night" and softly steal away. The older folk are left alone to think and dream some moments longer, with the comforting knowledge that of their dwelling they have made the most beautiful and best place on earth—Home.

San Francisco, Calif.

Cecilia L. MacKenzie.

Cunard Changes.—Beginning with the voyages scheduled for the last week in May the Cunarders *Franconia* and *Carinthia* will be designated as first class, tourist third and third class ships, the second class space being given over to the ever-increasing demand for tourist third accommodation.

Dr. Dakin Established Here.—Wm. B. Dakin, D. D. S., formerly of Blackpool, England, has opened dental offices at 744-746 Medico-Dental (499 Post St.) San Francisco. He likes San Francisco and will make it his home, though his parents are living in Victoria, B. C.

SILVERWARE

Our firm is well fitted by long experience, and by completeness of stock, to solve all your silverware problems—and at the least cost consistent with good workmanship and intrinsic materials.

SILVERWARE MADE TO ORDER.

MISSING PIECES MATCHED.

SILVERWARE REPAIRED.

Our Expert Advice Freely Given, and no obligations. And when you have in mind the purchase of a Gift Article for Any Occasion, remember we are the "House of a Thousand Gifts of distinction," and that our prices are right. Inspection cordially invited.

ENGLISH BUTTERFLY-WING JEWELRY AND PICTURES

A marvel of the jeweler's art.

— Family Jewelry Remodeled In Modern Settings. —

JOHN O. BELLIS

55 GEARY STREET

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA

80 cts per lb. In 5 lb. lots 75 cts lb. Prepaid Delivery

MARSHALL TEA IMPORTERS

349 WINCHESTER ST., DALY CITY, CAL.

ENGLISH PORK PIES

10 CENTS EACH. LARGER TO ORDER

BREAD, PIES, CAKES, SCOTTISH SHORT BREAD, ETC.

FreeMarket, 10th & Washington Sts.

Also, 3287 LAKESHORE AVE., OAKLAND. Phone Holliday 8530.

"LOCKSLEY HALL, 1930."

Cursed be the crippling taxes that could drive the heirs away!
Cursed be the cost of living! Cursed be the Present Day!
Now my youngest, tender Amy, bobs her hair, and has the vote,
And produces painful novels, setting strange ideas afloat;
And my Lionel, nobly nurtur'd, erst my best-beloved son,
Stood for Labour last election, and the worst was that he won.
Welshman, Scotsman—League and Treaty—all the songs the sirens
sing

To delude my dreaming grandsire in the years when he was young!
List the lordly Lion roaring gently as the sucking dove!
Hush'd the old Imperial thunder—shall it nevermore be heard?
Who today will talk of Empire? Commonwealth's the only word.
Common. Common—all is common—decent custom overthrown:
Hark, the charabanc is honking! Hark the hateful megaphone.

—Helen Gray, in the New York "Saturday Review of Literature."

Hot Dogs.—Motoring into the countryside nowadays is just one "hot dog" joint after another. What with them and the large signboards along the highways, our peep at Nature's handiwork is indeed limited. And yet, the public must demand "hot dogs" or they wouldn't be barking in the aforesaid joints. That being the case then we must admit "They Satisfy."

What is there about a "hot dog" to tickle one's palate? Is it the rich brown color of some, or the flaring red of others, or is it the dab of mustard given gratis with each purchase? No, kind friend, it is what's "under the skin," or in other words, what's inside the animal, that is the drawing card for your appetite. On more than one occasion, after spending a little time in the companionship of some "hot dogs," have we departed for home only to arrive in the throes of a tummy-ache, which convinced us that the color of the "dog" was immaterial, it was what's "under the skin" that counts. No matter how appetizing they look, it's what's "under the skin" that makes a satisfied customer, so the moral of this "tail" is: "You've got to get under a man's skin to truly know him."

The "hail fellow, well met" type doesn't always measure up to appearances—at home he may be a veritable tyrant. The dapper, smooth-tongued youth wilts upon closer acquaintance. The old crab at the office may be a lovable darling of a proud and happy family. It does seem as if we delight in wearing a "poker face" and thereby dispel a true vision of our real selves until something out of the ordinary unfolds to the view of our real character.

Suppose we drop our "poker face" pose and allow our real inner self to illuminate our countenance. The suave, dapper type will find that character in the long run pays and that you cannot fool all the people all of the time. The old crab at the office will reap joy and happiness by planting some of his home loveliness in his everyday environments.

San Francisco.

Percy C. Woodhouse.

A Popular Town.

My friends, have you heard of the town of Nogood,

On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blows the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the Sometimerother scents the air,
And the soft Gocasy grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Leterslide;
That Tiredfeeling is native there;
It's the home of the reckless Idontcare,
Where the Giveitups abide.

Cold Shoulder.—An old English grandma said, "You Americans use very flippantly the expression, 'cold shoulder,' and I have failed to find one who knew its origin."

"The English hospitality for centuries back was famous for its delectable, hot, juicy mutton, but when the guest's stay was prolonged for days and even weeks, the sire privately told the butler to 'serve the shoulder cold until further notice!'"

CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES

ORIGINAL RECIPE — VERY BEST OF MATERIALS

—Made Only By—

W. F. ROBERTS & SONS

2849 CALIFORNIA STREET Near Divisadero SAN FRANCISCO

— Phone Walnut 6500 —

DELIVERED FRESH . . . 45 cts lb . . . MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Now Also Sold at F. W. Butler & Son

Stands in the Ferry Building.

Also, TONY'S MARKET, 2190 Union St.; KOLLMAYER & DROST, 1023 Fillmore Street; STOP SHOP, 1597 Haight St.; DRAKE'S, 345 Eddy St.; TAROT'S 550 Clement St.; HELEN'S, 5515 Geary St.; QUALITY DELICATESSEN, 2046 Mission; NEILSEN'S, 624 Irving St.; SEARCHLIGHT, 1946 Hyde St.; IMPERIAL, 591 O'Farrell St.

SAYS BRITONS HAVE GOT INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

A correspondent who signs himself A Business Expert raises his voice in an article in the Bristol Times against the growing tendency in Great Britain to believe American industrial methods better than British. He says:

"Ask any trader, business man, engineer, chemist or industrialist why America beats us in the world's markets, and he will reply: Oh, they do it better in America; we must Americanize our methods.

"Everywhere the same tale is told. We compare the achievement of our big undertakings, our little shops, our hotels, and our garages with what is being done in the States, and every time we begin to feel small. We start talking of American superiority. A psycho-analyst would easily diagnose that we are suffering from an American complex. We feel inferior to the States, and that very symptom prevents us from doing our best—or even realizing when British achievements are definitely superior.

"It is this American complex which is barring the way to better times. We are losing the power to think along original lines, losing confidence to get jobs done in the British way. And, as a result, we are getting frightened of competing with other countries.

"Have we any real reason to feel thus toward the United States? Do the facts justify this attitude of inferiority in industry, commerce and invention?

There is only one answer, and that an emphatic "No!"

Take, as an example, electrical development. Everybody seems to say that America is first. But here the British Empire leads the way. Canada consumes more units of electricity per head of population than the United States, though she is far less developed and far more thinly peopled. Even little Switzerland beats America on an electricity consumption basis.

"The same applies to the actual generation. Many stations in the States are quite definitely inferior to those in this country. With no such natural sources of practically free power as the Niagara Falls, Great Britain in many cases is producing electricity at least as cheaply as across the Atlantic.

"During the war America tried to build ships. She turned out the most amazing series of freaks ever seen on the high seas. Try as she might, she could not construct even a reasonably good merchant vessel. And the ships which are the mainstay of America's Mercantile Marine today are either those taken from Germany at the close of the war or built in British yards.

"In numbers of telephones the States beat us hands down; but this is not true of equipment. Only the other day I visited a British factory which was working twenty-four hours a day in order to complete rush orders from America for telephone equipment. A new tariff is directed by the United States Government to cut out this particular appliance so as to give American manufacturers a chance!

"American telegraph companies own approximately one-half of the world's submarine cables, but 95 per cent. of their orders for new cables are placed in this country. Even the American Government was forced to buy 3,000 miles over here a few years back, because no American works could fulfil the requirements. And these cables are laid by cable ships built in Britain and manned, for the most part, by British engineers and British crews.

"We must conquer this American complex of ours. We must revive faith in our own ability, our own achievements, and our own future. We must get down to our own problems in our own way. We must rid ourselves of the belief that America is so vastly superior in all things."

[Americans can compete in quality in anything but purposely do not do so. They intend their buildings to last only a generation; their automobiles a decade. Hence the cheapness of their goods. The British build as if for eternity—and that costs money.—Ed.]

Scotch Thrift Explained.—Thrift weeks would be a waste of time in the Land of Health and Heather says a contributor to the San Francisco Chronicle, who goes on to explain:

The general idea of Scottish thrift is based on a surface knowledge or at least hearsay evidence. If one analyzes the average Scot you will find he wants to know what he is buying and if it is worth the price. Because he uses his brains and pays the price he believes is fair he is said to be tight. He only shows good sense and a courage to fight for right. When you realize the average Scottish family is six, careful spending is compulsory.

An honest appeal never leaves your Scottish friends cold. The city of Aberdeen in Scotland needed a new hospital. City officials asked for contributions. The sum of two million dollars was raised and the hospital built without expense to the city or county.

There is sometimes a difference between give and giving, and the English language will not allow me to describe it. Consider the high taxes and the smaller wage scale as compared with our enviable conditions here, added to the fact that Aberdeen has a population of only 100,000 or so. This money raised for charity under these conditions adds another argument for looking below the surface.

I challenge anyone to prove to a neutral party that Scotland has not given more to the world per capita than any other nation.

BRITAIN'S PRISON POPULATION DECLINES.

Britain's criminals are one class which seem to be traveling on the road which leads to gradual extinction. While the criminal "dole" as the prison's appropriation might be termed, is decreasing, the government today finds itself embarrassed by too many prisons and military barracks.

Maidstone jail, which is to be closed shortly, is the twenty-seventh institution of its kind to disappear since 1914. Since that year—memorable as the outbreak of the war—the prison population of the United Kingdom has declined 70 per cent.

The surplus of military barracks arises partly from reduction of the forces and partly because the scheme of army organization today calls for the concentration of troops in definite training areas rather than housing in different parts of the country. It is doubtful if the great Sheffield barracks will ever be occupied again—that is, unless emergency conditions should arise.

Like many similar institutions, the Sheffield barracks were built about the time when industrialism, still a new phase, was growing to its full strength in the north of England. Such barracks, for the most part, are veritable fortresses designed with the idea of providing refuge in times of civil disturbance.

The suggestion has been made in parliament that London's two principal prisons—Wandsworth and Pentonville—should be razed and housing areas for the working class substituted.

A New British Empire Film.—A new British Empire film for the first time in history depicts scenes of royal splendor, including the interior of Buckingham Palace. This talking picture, entitled "One Family," unfolds the dream of a typical British boy, representing the rising generation, the role being played by Douglas Beaumont, aged 13, who makes a whirlwind tour of the Empire. He is seen in the Privy Council Chamber with Counsellors of State, enacted by well-known women: Miss Dadabhoy (India), Lady Ravendale (New Zealand), Lady Keeble (Canada), Miss Phyllis Nelson-Terry (Australia), Lady Carlisle (South Africa), Lady Lavery (Irish Free State). The film, a British Instructional, is expected to be shown this month.

TO THE UNCO GUID.

| | |
|--|---|
| Throughout the land a hue and ery, O'er valley, hill, and mountain high, Delaring Barleycorn must die, Or leave the land, Else he, like Bruno—years gane by— * Be made to stand. | There's men like Paul o' Scrip- ture fame, Like you and me, "h'ed tak the same," When ocht's the matter wi yer wame, Steer clear o' water, But tak a little wine and then Ye'll sure feel better. * * |
| The Unco Guid hae buckled on Their armor bright, and everyone Declare to make as dry as bone, This land o' free, And banish every demijohn From sea to sea. | King Solomon, sae wondrous wise, Tae gie strong drink he did advise, To him, when near death's door he lies, To those in trouble. Drink wine till twa moon in the skies, Ye're seeing double * * * |
| Will some kind Scot, wha kens puir Johnie, No say a word for his auld eronie, The happy nichts—and they were mony— Ye spent wi him? He gar't ye sing, looder than ony, Bune a' the din. | This lack o' reverence I deplore, For Scripture taeching at our door, When a' the men o' Bibie lore, They took a dram, And little's said upon the score That it is wrang. |
| Will Scotsmen see him at the wa', And left alone tae stand or fa', Many them wha'd like his neck to draw, Ungratefu loons, Tae see him doomed in name o' law, Hand up yer thooms. | Point to the "Dry" of any nation, What have they done worthy o' mention? The world's men wha claim at- tention In prose or song Maist a' could claim some bit relation Wi Barleycorn. |
| E'en them wha's hounding him to death Fee' mony a time he's changed their breath, E'en Minister and Priests are laith Tae see him gang, Tae fecht the Deil, they'r bolder haith Wi John along. | * Bruno was burned at the stake. * * "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake." (Paul) 1st Timothy v.:23. * * * "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy heart. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." (Solomon) Proverbs xxxi:6-7. |
| Wi Job I heartily agree, A' things in moderation pree, E'en tae a wee drap barley bree, In glass or cup, The man wha maun gae on a spree, Gie'm ne'er a sup. | —Robert Howden. Oakland Calif. |

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

FURNESS LINE



DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE

From San Francisco To

LONDON

England

By The Interesting

PANAMA CANAL ROUTE

For Particulars Apply

FURNESS PACIFIC LIMITED

BALFOUR BUILDING

351 CALIFORNIA STREET

San Francisco, Calif.

—TELEPHONE, KEARNY 8660—

Oakland Apartments

Specially adapted for Business and Professional People. New fire-proof building, centrally located. Equipped with every convenience and labor-saving device. Moderate Rentals.

3027 Telegraph Ave.

CHARLES OATRIDGE, Prop.

Phone Oakland 4462

MERRITT BATHS

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN,
ELECTRIC VIBRATORY MASSAGE
First Class Service. Open Day and Night
Chiroprapist On Premises.

Cor. NINTH & FRANKLIN, Oakland.

Jas. B. Brown, Member Pickwick Lodge
Telephone Market 695

Wall Paper and Paint CONRAD & BROWN

Estimates furnished on Painting, Paper-hanging, Etc.

1492-94 Market St.

(Established 1881)

WEST, ELLIOTT & GORDON

PHONE KEARNY 0227

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—and dealers in—

SHIPS' STORES

42-44-46 CLAY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Cable Address "WESGO"

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

At the North Pole the sun rises only once and sets only once during the entire year. It is visible for about six months and invisible for about six months.

Abraham Lincoln's popularity in England grows steadily. On February 12 a bust of the Great Emancipator was unveiled in the old Royal Exchange in London.

Nearly 7,000 women employed as clerks in the British service voted on the question whether women should retain their positions after marriage. The "noes" won by a large majority.

Cutting a ship in two to lengthen it was the unusual feat undertaken in a big dock at Belfast. The owners wished to install turbo-electric generators, so it was necessary to add thirty feet to the ship.

An apparatus which dries the hands, after washing, by means of hot air rushing through pipes has been introduced in London. It dispenses with the use of towels, and 80 pairs of hands can be dried at the cost of a penny.

The age of the famous Welsh Eisteddfod no one knows, said Mr. Lloyd George at Liverpool. Certainly it is older than the throne of Great Britain. It is more than 700 years since the Welsh people first held a competition in their own language.

True Hawaiian ceremonies surrounded the unveiling of a bronze tablet in memory of Captain James Cook, discoverer of Hawaii, in the Capitol grounds, Honolulu, where the tablet, modeled by Theodore Pitman, Boston artist, has been embedded in a seven-ton rock.

Announcement is made that the Pont des Invalides, Paris, has been renamed Pont du Canada. The Pont des Invalides is one of the best known bridges crossing the Seine in Paris, leading to the famous Place des Invalides.

A fortune of \$22,000,000, made in the Scotch whiskey business, has been left by Lord Forteviot, elder brother of Lord Dewar and chairman of the whiskey distilling company of John Dewar and Sons; death duties amounting to \$8,500,000 will be paid to the State.

A picture was sent from Sehenectady, N. Y., to Sydney, Australia, and returned in recognizable form after travelling 20,000 miles in one-eighth of a second. The picture, a rectangular design painted in black on a white card, was transmitted by the short-wave station W2XAF, and was re-broadcast by station VK2ME in Sydney.

Remember that 'cab' is a vulgar abbreviation of 'cabriolet,' 'pun' should be 'pundigriion,' 'mob' is 'mobile vulgus,' 'wig' is short for 'periwig,' 'chum' is short for 'chamberfellow,' 'wag' for 'waghalter,' 'rum' for 'rumbullion,' 'gin' for 'Geneva,' and so on, ad infinitum. On the other hand, 'pal' is not an abbreviation at all, but a highly respectable Sanskrit word, meaning brother."

When on June 12th next at 3:00 p. m., a memorial is unveiled in Toronto, the ceremonies will be broadcast over the biggest network ever assembled, and immediately following the speeches at Toronto a response will be made from London, England. This is the plan which is now nearing completion for the unveiling of the Peace Memorial by the Masonic order on the occasion of the annual Shrine convention, which takes place this year in Toronto.

In South-East Essex, where much of the land lies below the level of the sea at high tide, an interesting experiment in protection from sea erosion is being made. A plant, known as Spartina Townsendii, has been placed in various spots where the sea encroaches. This curious grass-like vegetation is able to take root even in mud where a man must sink and, after getting a grip, it raises the level of this mud several inches a year, until eventually, it becomes high and dry land. Pastures that have been lost for many centuries are now being regained by the help of this friendly plant.

A world shortage in suitable deep-sea cable is apparent following the undue demands attended by miles of cable destroyed in the submarine earthquake on November 18, last, declared C. Berner, cable engineer in charge of the repair expedition aboard the Dominia, world's largest cable-laying ship, when the ship arrived at Halifax. The Dominia arrived from London after being more than two months at sea. Such is the demand for suitable cable that the supply tanks at Gibraltar have been drained, and, the cable previously stored there, is being brought to Halifax by the Norwegian freighter Ringen. The Dominia repaired the 1910 New York-Bay Roberts cable damaged over a distance of about 175 miles.

A great many years ago the people of Egypt worshipped the cat. They thought the cat was like the moon, because she was more active at night. And because her eyes change, just as the moon changes, which is sometimes full and sometimes a bright, little crescent, or half-moon as we say. Did you ever notice Pussy's eyes, to see how they change? So these people made an idol with a cat's head, and named it Pasht, the same name they give to the moon; for the name means the face of the moon. The word has been changed to pas or puss, the name which almost everyone gives to the cat. Puss and pussy-cat are pet names for kitty everywhere; but few know that it was given to her thousands of years ago.

YOUR
FASTEST
ROUTE TO



Australia

Only 19 days, San Francisco to Sydney by a speedy Matson liner—with interesting stops at Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji! Only 17 days, using Matson express flagship Malolo to Honolulu and Matson regular Australian liner beyond.

Specially built for tropical service, these roomy ships. Broad decks. Swimming pool. And lots of entertainment—sports, orchestra for dancing, movies. Sailings:

S. S. Sonoma, April 17

S. S. Ventura, May 8

MATSON LINE

HAWAII - SOUTH SEAS - AUSTRALIA
215 Market St., Davenport 2300

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE

You are invited to send your address

A post-card will do

465 Post St., San Francisco.

W. H. SALWAY

State Manager

UNION INDEMNITY COMPANY

Of New York

ACCIDENT, HEALTH, AUTO-
MOBILE

INSURANCE

Telephone Sutter 7225

114 SANSOME ST., S. F.

Ask for information of our \$5.00
Automobile Accident Policy. Pays \$25
a week, and \$1000 principal sum. Both
sexes, 18 to 65. All occupations and
housewives.

S. JACKSON & SONS

Real Estate, Loans

General Insurance

First-Class Companies Only

424 17th Street, Oakland.

Phone Lakeside 798.

FLOWERS

HAWKINS & HARRIS

17TH AND BROADWAY

Opposite Post Office

CALDECOTT'S PHARMACY

Ashby Station, Berkeley

Drugs, Stationery, Magazines, Cigars.

Postoffice Substation No. 5.

Phone Berkeley 1347

PRINTING ENGRAVING

J. C. MARSHALL

485 Pine St., San Francisco

The British Societies

The St. George Lodges.—March was a lively month for the northern lodges of the Order, what with the Grand President's visit and the campaign for new members. All events proceeded smoothly and while there is no sensational development to report, there is much of a progressive nature that can be truthfully recorded. The new members are a welcome addition to the lodges, and due to brother Booth's conservative selection are of the staying quality. This means that the advance which has been made during recent weeks is permanent advance.

Burnaby Lodge had a rousing night on March 28, when the roll call showed a gratifying interest of old-time members in the modern doings. An excellent supper backed up the entertainers in satisfying the goodly concourse of members and eligibles.

Pickwick has had a revivifying period and now proposes to stay big. An earnest of this was the social on March 31, which was under the direction of brother Heywood.

There is invariably good news from Oakland each month and this time it is the announcement of a banquet on St. George's Day, April 23. A musical and literary programme worthy of the anniversary and the Order is being prepared for the auspicious occasion.

Albion royally received Grand President Harvey, as is also true of all the East Bay lodges—Gladstone, Derby, Fruitvale, to say nothing of Victory lodge, San Jose. The latter meeting was made up, 50 per cent. of visitors, who machined thitherward from near and far. Victory's score is almost two dozen candidates.

Jubilee's big March night was the 6th, when most all the members were heard from in person or by letter. And to add to the pleasure the Grand Lodge officers were present, as well as numbers of visiting brothers from other towns. The edibles were particularly good.

♦♦♦
Daughters of The British Empire.—The Sir Francis Drake Chapter, D. B. Empire, met for their usual monthly meeting at the Australian Club, 525 Sutter St., on March 6.

The officers of this chapter are greatly encouraged at the growing interest and enthusiasm displayed. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Gerald Campbell, who in an interesting talk, gave a vivid and charming description of conditions in Britain.

Plans were launched for the Fall Sale of work.

Mrs. Hawkins Ambler and Miss Benett will sponsor a Card Party at the Club, April 3, 2:30 P.M.

A Bon Voyage luncheon is being arranged by a group of friends in honor of Mrs. H. Ambler, Miss Benett, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Surratt, who leave in April to visit the British Isles. Four ladies whose untiring skill and unselfish sacrifices for the chapter are deservedly appreciated.

Plans were formulated to organize a "Junior Chapter" under the chaperonage of Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Stevens. All young women B. B. are urged to communicate with us. These meetings will be held evenings and will offer scope for genuine and far reaching kindness.

A committee was appointed for special philanthropic work under the leadership of Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Baker.

Gwendolyn C. Jones, Cor. Sec.
1293 28th Ave. (Montrose 0636).

♦♦♦
Berkeley Britons.—The month of March proved to be eminently successful for the British Overseas League, Cedar and Bonita Avenues, Berkeley, when there were several bridge and whist parties and on the last Saturday of the month a delightful dinner which was largely attended. The following is the programme for April: Tuesday afternoons the ladies of the League meet for cards and sewing at 2 o'clock; Thursday April 3 will be Guest evening, to which friends of the club are cordially invited; Thursday 10th, regular business meeting; Thursday 17th, bridge and whist card party, and on the 24th, a special "Dutch Whist" evening, when Miss Bean, the secretary, will be hostess. The club house is situated on Cedar and Bonita Avenues, Berkeley, and for the information of strangers it may be stated that No. 6 College Avenue car stops within a minute of the building, or those using the Telegraph Avenue car may transfer at University Avenue and Grove St. to No. 6 car.

♦♦♦
Scottish Societies Aid Paisley.—The Benefit entertainment given March 15 in aid of the crippled children of the Paisley disaster was a creditable success, and was the means of helping appreciably the unfortunate victims. All talent was donated so that the sum realized practically went to Scotland intact. All the Scottish societies helped—St. Andrews, Caledonian, Blue Bell and Clan Fraser.

♦♦♦
Daughters of Scotia.—Blue Bell Lodge No. 172 will hold a benefit Whist on the evening of April 16th, in the Lodgeroom, I. O. O. F. Hall, 7th and Market, S. F. Many fine prizes are offered. The event is in charge of Mrs. Margaret Jack, Chief Daughter, and Mrs. May Allen, Chairman of Committee.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Consul-General Gerald Campbell has arranged to take a trip home at the end of April, and will be away for two months, Mrs. Campbell accompanying him. They have two daughters in school in England, and the other one here will go with them, to enter a finishing school in France.

Mr. Campbell has been interested by reports in the newspapers that his services in California are soon to terminate and that he is slated to succeed to a larger and more important post. But he tells the writer that he personally knows of no impending promotion, and that probably it is idle rumor.

It is always a pleasure to see a good man come to the front, and especially so when he happens to be a British Californian. Mr. Thomas Caldecott, well-known Berkeley pharmacist, has been appointed Mayor of that classic town, after serving seven years on the City Council with distinction. He has always stood for clean and honest government, and the high position which he now fills was virtually thrust upon him by admiring citizens. He is a native of England but lived in Canada for some years before settling in Berkeley with his brother 27 years ago. He is a Mason and is active in a number of civic organizations. We extend to him congratulations and best wishes for continued success.

Empire Day in May is to be celebrated in the customary first-class manner, under the auspices of the local British Societies, who have held initial meetings and appointed committees. Officers for 1930 are Gerald Campbell Esq., Hon. Pres.; F. C. Loughlin, Executive Chairman; W. Hollis Adams, Secretary; Mrs. Albert Musgrave, Treasurer. Scottish Rite Auditorium has been engaged for the San Francisco event, full particulars of which we hope to present in our May number.

Sir Philip Ben Greet and his English company of actors have had a successful professional week in San Francisco, and have responded to many social invitations. They are more than pleased with their visit. Sir Philip has visited San Francisco before, but now finds our city "charming beyond words." The English-Speaking Union gave a luncheon in his honor on March 25.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death, on Feb. 7 last, of Mr. C. J. Hull, a member of the British Overseas League, the British Benevolent Society and other organizations. He was a kindly, affable man and a good worker in a variety of worthy movements. His widow is highly esteemed in British circles.

The British Consulate has received for distribution to interested parties a number of copies of an interesting booklet detailing the historic and important events in Great Britain this year. It is compiled by the Travel Association and meets a long-felt need.

On April 28, 7:30 p. m., St. John's Presbyterian Church (Men's Club) will have for speaker Mr. Gerald Campbell. All British people are welcome to attend.

At the Consulate it is learned that Mr. Eric Lowe, South African Minister to Washington, will visit the Pacific Coast in May.

♦♦♦
Burnaby's Big Social.—The social entertainment and reunion which drew attention to Burnaby Lodge on March 28 was a decidedly creditable affair and made President Charlton and his entertainment committee very proud and happy. The members turned out well and the program which was offered for their delectation was first-class and varied. P. C. Woodhouse, Grand Secretary, presided and had with him on the dais Gerald Campbell, our distinguished Consul-General, President Dixon of Albion Lodge and several other visitors. Mr. Campbell early in the evening tendered a homily on laughter, which greatly pleased the gathering. The other numbers were musical, vocal and instrumental, with ledgerdemon by Brother Lamb, recitations by Brothers Witche and Scott, and "stunts" by "Andy Gump." All very good, which includes the vocal pieces, comic and sentimental, contributed by Brothers Hepburn, Allen, Rogers, Cullen, Spiller, Bentley, Dance, Edwards, Fear, Watkins, and "Maek and his Gang" of KFRG. There was some spirited community singing following the refreshments, which were of a character to make hearts young and joyous.

It was the best lodge entertainment in years—and organizer Booth profited by the fine feeling it created.

♦♦♦
Scottish Clans Lose Past Chief.—Past Royal Chief William H. Steen has passed to his rest, aged 80 years. He was a native of Scotland, but had spent a full and distinguished life in the United States, latterly in Illinois, where he had held public office. In the Order of Scottish Clans he was a beloved figure, and was Chief for 12 years.

♦♦♦
Smokers Note.—Cuthbert & Donovan, P. O. Box 961, San Francisco, are sole agents for the imported English Cigarettes, manufactured by Teofani & Co., Ltd. of Old Bond Street, London. There is no better cigarette to be had.

♦♦♦
S. F. Overseas.—Bridge every Tuesday night; Teas every Saturday, 4 p. m.; whist, April 17 and 24, 8:30 p. m.

BRITISH WORKERS' LOT IMPROVED.

Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool! The distances are short between these big, smoky towns, the workshop of England. On their outskirts one sees rows of new cottages for workmen, the garden homes that are gradually replacing the slums. All over England, each workman has a garden somewhere, which helps him to meet his food problems. In Manchester, where they believe in "peace, plenty, and profit," there are now 4,046 agricultural allotments in the city for ex-service men. In housing needs, the medical officer estimates 47,650 new ones, partly under government subsidy, by 1936. Of these, 6,456 have been built and a start made on 3,666 more. Other projects bring the total already built to 13,000. Liverpool and other cities are meeting the same problem. Liverpool has built 19,264 houses for her workers since the war, all planned on garden city lines. She also has the model suburb of Port Sunlight to show. It is not so important that England has slums as it is to know how she is clearing them out, slowly but surely, not through the plan of a Rockefeller, a Field, or a Rosenwald, but through the borough fathers and parliament, and by carrying the heaviest tax of any nation.

Cotton, as all know, has been in trouble, but when the mills shut down, as they often do, the workers go on the government dole. They are insured against starvation at least. So with all other workers except the agricultural laborers and domestics.

Liverpool, at least, is not depressed and hesitant. They have an organization and the most modern touch of publicity, and see the steady drift of trade away from London into the north and the Merseyside. Twenty-five million dollars is being spent on a new tunnel linking Liverpool and Birkenhead. New buildings are rising in the main streets, tall steel buildings, one a bank to cost \$10,000,000. The city is actively cooperating with industry, and has a network of broad roadways and railway systems, a series of airports and landing grounds, cheap water, electricity and gas. They do not hesitate to reach out, even to the United States, to attract engineering firms here. Town planning for industry is the cry.—Philip Kinsley in Chicago Tribune.

New Zealand Had Many 'Monarchs.'—How New Zealand became a British possession ninety years ago is one of the romances of colonization. Since its discovery New Zealand had been a sort of no-man's land, where a number of adventurers had attempted to carve out kingdoms for themselves. A Frenchman, calling himself Baron de Thierry, at the head of a hundred followers recruited in Sydney, set up his standard in the North Island and proclaimed himself King of New Zealand, maintaining a royal style until funds failed and his army deserted.

Another would-be monarch was William Webster, an American, who styled himself King of Waioiti and claimed sovereignty over all the territory around where the city of Auckland now stands. He alleged that he purchased this territory from the Maoris, and the claims of his descendants for compensation were only recently settled by agreement between Washington and Downing Street. Conflicts between these rival sovereigns and constant trouble with the natives caused concern in Australia, and when it leaked out that the French contemplated annexing the islands, the Governor of New South Wales despatched Captain Hobson, R.N., to take possession. Hobson met the principal Maori chiefs, and on February 6, 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi added one of the brightest jewels to the British Crown.

Unfounded Fear.—The expansion of Anglo-Saxon imperialism threatens the world today, according to Professor Georges Blondel of the School of Political Sciences, in an article in *Le Capital*, a financial journal published in Paris.

Professor Blondel hints that Britain and the United States are on the verge of an alliance, which, controlling the financial resources and naval power of the world, will sweep all opposition before it.

He accuses America of having great ambitions as a ruling nation. He says the English realize that the United States is the greatest financial power in the world, and as the two peoples are alike to a great extent in speech, race and tradition, an alliance is quite apt to rise. The recent friendly gestures between Prime Minister MacDonald and President Hoover are highly indicative of this, he thinks.

Confections—Chocolate Dipped Fruits and Nuts. Fresh Fruits dipped when in Season. Parties and Dances Catered to. Half pound box 25 cts. Late of Rowntrees, York, England.

Edith Gowland, 150 Ney St., San Francisco.

Telephone:— Randolph 2935.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION.

WHEN this space is marked with a cross it signifies that your subscription to the *British Californian* has expired. Please renew promptly to avoid interruption in service, giving old as well as new address if you have changed your place of residence.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance, payable by Check, Money Order, Currency, or Two-Cent Postage Stamps. Address remittances to *British Californian*, Box 517, Oakland, Cal. Collector will call on request in San Francisco and Alameda Counties.

All the Natural Fragrance "SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens."

In Packets and Individual Tea-Bags

FROM OUR COLUMNS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

March 1905.

General.—Thirty new cotton mills building in Lancashire. Queen Victoria monument for Calcutta. Seven million pounds voted for improvement of London streets. American fishing privileges withdrawn by Newfoundland. Manchester Ship Canal paid a dividend. Rush of American settlers to Canadian west. New docks costing two million pounds proposed for Harwich.

Local.—Pickwick Lodge announced banquet for St. George's Day. Albion Lodge announced banquet to celebrate its birthday in April. San Jose Britons gave jubilee concert. Lacrosse Club started. Californian Club announced Games for May 30.

Well Said.

Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint.—Daniel Webster. The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—Cavour.

Everyone is responsible for the evil his influence might have prevented.—John Stuart Mill.

We shall never be able to effect physical disarmament until we have succeeded in effecting moral disarmament.—Premier MacDonald.

Remember that life's length is not measured by its hours and days, but by that which we have done therein for our country and kind. A useless life is short, if it last a century * * * *. We may do much in a few years, and we may do nothing in a lifetime.—Albert Pike.

St. George Coming Events.

April 7.—Comedy skit by imported players at Pickwick.

April 18.—Whist at Burnaby Lodge.

April 28.—Initiations at Pickwick Lodge.

April 25.—Initiations at Burnaby Lodge.

May 5.—Social Dance at Pickwick.

Pickwick has lost by death John S. Hinchliff, esteemed member for 40 years.

KEEP OPEN THIS DATE!

Annual Celebration Of

EMPIRE DAY

Under The Auspices of The British Societies
Of San Francisco

IN AID OF THE LOCAL RELIEF FUND OF
THE BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

SCOTTISH RITE AUDITORIUM

Sutter and Van Ness, San Francisco

SUPERB PROGRAMME OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
BY LEADING ARTISTS. SHORT ADDRESSES. MESSAGE
FROM WASHINGTON. DANCING, ETC.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 24, 1930

ADMISSION 50 CENTS — RESERVED SEATS \$1.00

Gerald Campbell, H. M.'s Consul-General, Hon. President.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| CHAIRMAN | SECRETARY | TREASURER |
| F. C. Loughlin | W. H. Adams | Mrs. Albert Musgrave |

— VALUABLE DOOR PRIZES —

TICKETS NOW ON SALE IN THE BRITISH SOCIETIES AND AT
BRITISH CONSULATE, 310 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

DIRECTORY OF BRITISH SOCIETIES

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL SAN FRANCISCO

Consul-General...Gerald Campbell, Esq., C. M. G.
Address310 Sansome St.
TelephoneSutter 4383
Office Hours10 to 1 and 2 to 3

BRITISH PRO-CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO.

T. E. K. Cormac, O.B.E.....310 Sansome St.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

Object: To relieve distress amongst Subjects of the Empire in California.

The Empire expects that every man will do his duty.

GERALD CAMPBELL ESQ., C. M. G.

H. M. Consul-General, President ex-Officio.

M. Y. WATSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hon. Counsel, T. E. K. Cormac, O.B.E.

Office: 310 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Affiliated organization, not financed by the Community Chest.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PURPOSES, BENEVOLENT AND SOCIAL.

The Society meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at N. S. G. W. Bldg., 414 Mason Street.

President,Muido MacKenzie.

Rec. Secretary,Geo. St. J. Bremner.

Financial Secretary,R. D. Colquhoun.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

Meets Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., at Pythian Castle, 12th & Alice Sts.

President,John Tait

Vice-President,R. T. MacDougall

Secretary,Geo. H. McLeod,

1708 Encinal Ave., Alameda

Financial Secretary,Alexander Grant

Treasurer,Archie Andrew

DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir Francis Drake Chapter, - - - San Francisco

Regular meeting first Thursday in each month

at Australian Club, 525 Sutter St., 2:15 p. m.

Tea served at 3:30 p. m. Visitors welcomed.

Regent, Mrs. B. W. Templeman, 520 Buchanan St.

Phone: Underhill, 5988.

Rec. Sec. Mrs. C. R. Woodhall, Sausalito.

Cor. Sec. Mrs. S. J. Jones, 1293 28th Ave.

Treas. Mrs. W. M. Johnstone, 1279 Arguilla Blvd.

YPRES CHAPTER - BERKELEY.

Regular meeting first Monday in each month at

Overseas Club, Bonita and Cedar Streets, Berkeley.

Regent, Mrs. Monica Alexander.

Secretary, Miss Edith H. Joplin.

Treasurer, Mrs. G. Bradley, 964 Euclid Ave.

S. F. SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Royal Chief,John Masson

Chieftain,Thos. Lumsden

Secretary,Wm. Crawford, Jr.

Meets second and fourth Fridays at Shubert's

Hall, 3009 16th St.

We are associated for purposes dear to all true sons of Scotland. Our objects are to preserve and practice the athletic games of Auld Scotia, to keep alive its ancient manners, customs and amusements, to encourage literary exercises and lectures, to promote a taste for the Highland costume and for the cultivation of Scottish music, dances, poetry, song.

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CLAN FRASER NO 78,

meets in Druids Temple, 44 Page St., 1st and 3rd

Thursday evenings in each month. The purposes

of the Clan are to maintain a bequeathment fund

for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased

Clansmen; and to keep alive memories of Scotland,

its history and customs.

Active members receive a sick benefit of \$7 per

week, attendance of physician, conditional hospital

attendance. Dues are \$1 per month. Associate

members dues are \$5 per year, which entitles them

to medical attendance.

Chief,James Skinner, 3748 - 21st St., S. F.

Phone Mission 1163

Sec., John M. Donaldson, 1801 Jefferson St., S. F.

Phone Walnut 6048

OAKLAND—Clan MacDonald (Glencoe 79)—

Meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.) at St.

George Hall, 25th and Grove streets.

Chief,Thos C. Disher, 282 Ridgeway Ave.

Secretary,Geo. F. Macmath

DAUGHTERS OF SCOTIA

(Auxiliary to Order of Scottish Clans)

World's largest organized body of Scotswomen.

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL

BLUE BELL LODGE, NO. 172

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Odd Fel-

low's Hall, 7th and Market Streets, S. F. Scots-

women invited. "Come to your ainfolk."

Chief Daughter,Margaret Jack (Atwater 2174)

Sec.,Margaret Skinner (Mission 1163)

BRITISH OVERSEAS LEAGUE, BERKELEY.

Club House, 1600 Bonita Avenue.

Patron,Hon. Gerald Campbell, Consul-General

President,Capt. Wm. J. Hunter

Hon. Secretary,Miss Bean, 2131 Hearst Ave.

Regular meetings at the club house Thursday

evenings.

ADVERTISERS IN THE BRITISH

CALIFORNIAN ARE RELIABLE

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness, a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

and Pres.,Jas. J. Harvey, Long Beach
Grand Sec'y,Percy Woodhouse, San Francisco.
Address, 632 North "C" St., San Mateo.

SAN FRANCISCO—Burnaby Lodge, 194. Meets Fridays, 8 p. m., at N. S. G. W., 414 Mason St.
Wor. President,R. F. Charlton
Wor. Sec.,J. E. Potter, 919 Sutter St.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pickwick Lodge, 259. Meets Mondays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Wor. President,J. C. Geddes
Secretary, Albert Musgrave, 3830 24th Street
Bus. Address, 3266 21st St., Phone Atwater 5634

OAKLAND—Albion Lodge, 206. Meets Wednesday evenings at St. George Hall, 25th and Grove
Wor. President,Chris. Dixon
Wor. Sec.,Ed. Terry, 2011 27th Ave.

ALAMEDA—Derby Lodge, 285. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Native Sons Hall, 1404 Park St.
Wor. President,Ed. Morris
Sec.,J. B. Spangler, 1094 Versailles, Alameda

RICHMOND—Gladstone Lodge, 533. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p. m., in War Vets. Hall.
Worthy President,Thomas Prumm.
Worthy Secretary,C. Babcock.

SAN JOSE—Victory Lodge, 287. Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Costa Hall, S. 3d St.
Wor. President,W. C. Downing
Wor. Sec.,H. Portus, 343 N. 14th St.

SAN MATEO. Trafalgar lodge, 536. Meets every Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., at St. George Hall 843 San Mateo Drive, San Mateo.
Wor. President,David Mosses
Wor. Sec.,Walter Marsh, 510 Peninsular Ave.

LOS ANGELES—Royal Oak, 220. Meets Mondays, at Engineer's Hall, 1433 Oak St.
W. Pres.,Wm. Hacker, 6800 Hollenbeck St.,
Huntington Park.
W. Sec., Thos. White, 1159 Winchester Ave., L. A.

SACRAMENTO—Jubilee Lodge, 424. Meets Thursdays, 8 p. m., at Forester's Hall, 1 St., between Seventh and Eighth. Open meeting social second Thursday in each month.
Worthy Pres.,E. Hutton
Worthy Sec.,H. M. Wicks, 1515 26th St.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Affiliated with American Order Sons of George

SAN FRANCISCO—Britannia Lodge No. 7. Meets

1st and 3rd Fridays, at N. S. Bldg., 414 Mason St.

Wor. Pres.,Mrs. Edith Lancaster, 215 Naples St.

Wor. Fin. Sec., Mrs. M. MacKenna, 746 Treat Ave.

Wor. Rec. Sec.,Miss Nellie Camella

SAN FRANCISCO—Empire Lodge, 284. Meets

2nd and 4th Fridays at N. S. Bldg., 414 Mason St.

President,Miss I. Peirey, 2936a Howard St.

Fin. Sec.,Mrs. A. Lancaster, 1475 Florida St.

Rec. Sec.,Mrs. Lillian Jones, 2312 25th St.

OAKLAND—Golden Gate Lodge, 78. Meets

every Wednesday night at St. George Hall.

President,Winifred Bonner

Fin. Sec.,Jessie Lees, 2610 Grove St.

SAN MATEO—Windsor Lodge, 237. Meets

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p. m., St. George Hall.

Wor. Pres.,Mrs. Lucile Dignam,

215 State St., San Mateo.

Fin. Sec.,Mrs. Lillian Dyson,

744 Laurel Ave., Burlingame.

PALO ALTO—Patricia Lodge, 286. Meets 1st

and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Temple.

Wor. Pres.,Mrs. James Jones, Menlo Park

in. Sec.,Mrs. F. Chittenden, 156 Hamilton Ave.

Rec. Sec.,Mrs. F. H. Whitton, 877 Channing Ave.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE OF CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO—Westminster Lodge, No. 1.

Daughters of St. George of California. Meets

Mondays 8 p. m., at 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Wor. Pres.,Miss F. Wild, 754 London St.

Wor. R. Sec.,Mrs. H. Davy, 63 Cook St.

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND CLUB

525 Sutter St., S. F. — Phone Douglas 9122

President,P. B. Corbett

Hon. Secretary,V. Drayson

Club Rooms open Wednesday, Saturday,

and Sunday evenings.

VISITORS WELCOME.

JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

41 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco.

Telephone Market 711

OAKLAND — STOCKTON

We can be depended upon to care for every detail perfectly at a cost within the reach of all.

— "A SERVICE THAT SAVES" —

ATTORNEYS—SAN FRANCISCO.

CORMAC & BOLLES

T. E. K. CORMAC, K.F.J., O.B.E., 310 Sansome
S. VERVIN BOLLES.....310 Sansome St.
Telephone Davenport 8483

J. CARFRAIE BIRNIE, K. C.,....25 Calif. St.
Special Counsel in Probate, Admiralty and Maritime Law.
Telephone Kearny 7277

ARTHUR H. BARENDT, 315 Montgomery St.
Phone Davenport 6526.

VINCENT SURR.....369 Pine Street
Phone Garfield 3500

T. C. WEST912 Chronicle Bldg.
Phone Douglas 1956

WILLIAM T. BARR.....216 Pine St.
Phone Garfield 5330.

AUSTIN LEWIS473 Mills Bldg.
Phone Sutter 3033.

JOHN BOYER SURR, ...San Bernardino, Cal.

GOLDMAN & NYE.....910 Russ Bldg.
Phone, Douglas 666.

ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC—OAKLAND

JAMES CARTER ..Stewart Bldg., 532 16th St.
Near San Pablo Ave.,.....Phone Oakland 2105

FREDERICK OAKES1419 Broadway
First Nat'l. Annex.....Phone Glencourt 2502

ROBERT GORDON1419 Broadway
First Nat'l. Annex.....Phone Glencourt 2502

PHYSICIANS—SAN FRANCISCO.

E. H. MERCER.....676 Flood Bldg.
Hours 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone Douglas 2272

A. B. McGUILL.....950 Flood Bldg.
(Pickwick Lodge).....Tel. Doug. 1420

PHYSICIANS—OAKLAND.

O. L. JONES3027 Telegraph Ave.
X-Ray Lab. Hours 2 to 4. Oakland 2976

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

BERNARD WALTERS.....1041 Russ Bldg.
San Francisco — Phone Kearny 8081

TYPING:STENOGRAPHY:MULTIGRAPHING

MARY FAIRBROTHER.....1081 Treat Ave.
Mms. Edited and marketed. Tel. Mission 3679

DENTISTS—SAN FRANCISCO.

PERCY P. SEWELL240 Stockton Street
Phone Douglas 8530 605-608 Schroth Bldg.

WILLIAM B. DAKIN490 Post Street
(Medico-Dental Bldg.) Phone Kearney 1463

DENTISTS—OAKLAND.

ALBERT E. SYKES, D. D. S.-D. S.
1624 Franklin St. Phone Glencourt 0930.

BIBLES AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Prayer Books and Hymnals.

WESTERN BOOK & TRACT CO.,.....Oakland.
1730 Telegraph Ave. Phone Highgate 4363

BUTCHERS.

W. F. ROBERTS..2847 to 2859 California St.,
near Devisadero, S. F. Phone West 890

When interest in the news palls, read ths Ad.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

C. A. ANDERSON, 1387 Valencia St., at 25th.
San Francisco.....Phone Mission 151.

POSTAGE STAMPS & COINS.

U. S. and Possessions and British Colonies almost complete and 35,000 varieties of all other countries of the world. Wm. Blackwell, 220 de Young Bldg., S. F.

SMITH, LYNDEN

& CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and

Provisions.

231 DAVIS ST., S. F.



Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.

Of London, England

In Its 220th Year of Continuous
Business Existence

The SUN INSURANCE OFFICE is the OLDEST Insurance Company
in the WORLD.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

CARL A. HENRY

GENERAL AGENT PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

INSURANCE CENTER BUILDING

N. E. cor. Sansome and Pine Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

F. W. BUTLER & SON

FERRY FRUIT STANDS, SAN FRANCISCO

Key Route Depot, Sausalito Depot and Southern Pacific.

COMMUTERS can save TIME, TROUBLE and MONEY by doing their
light shopping at these handy, well-stocked stands.

CANDIES . NUTS . FRUITS . COOKIES . CRANBERRIES . GIFT
BOXES . BON VOYAGE BASKETS . GIFT NOVELTIES

-- FRESHNESS AND QUALITY GUARANTEED --

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

The Leading Fire Insurance Company of the World.

Royal Insurance Building

San Francisco

WM. D. HALKET, Proprietor

Bay City Iron Works

TANKS AND BOILERS.

Structural Iron and Steel Contractors

Every Description of Light and Heavy Sheet Iron Blacksmith and
Wrought Iron Work.

1243-1245 HARRISON ST.
Bet. Eighth and Ninth.

SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Market 1311



REMITTANCES

To Great Britain and The Colonies

STEAMSHIP TICKETS BY ALL LINES

AT LOWEST FARES

— Sailing List Furnished on Application —

EUROPEAN TOURS WORLD CRUISES

Chartered Steamers

-- Programmes, Itineraries, Etc., On Application --

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISES, JANUARY, 1931

THOS. COOK & SON

128 SUTTER STREET, near Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

(CALIFORNIA)

COMMERCIAL

SAVINGS

BANKING BY MAIL A SPECIALTY

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS AND TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Connections Throughout The World

344 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Geo. W. Pennington & Sons, Inc.

Established 1882

Incorporated 1900

STEEL FORGINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Hammered Bar Steels, and Tool Steels

Hammered Steel Stamp Mill Shoes & Dies

Billets & Bloms

Shafting, Crankshafts, etc.

Hammered Nickel Steels

WORKS and GENERAL OFFICES:

CHESTNUT & MONTGOMERY STREETS,

Telephones: Davenport 4321 and 4320 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ISAAC PENNY GENERAL CONTRACTOR

902 DE YOUNG BLDG. (Formerly Chronicle Bldg.)

Telephone Kearny 4020

SAN FRANCISCO

THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN.

The receipt of a copy of this paper by a non-subscriber is an invitation by
the publishers to subscribe. Price, \$1.50 per year.

The British Californian (now in its 33rd year of publication, under the
same management) gives you information not otherwise obtainable unless you
are prepared to spend \$200 or \$300 a year on papers which you have neither
the time nor the inclination to wade through. We give you the cream of British
news of importance, gathered and culled by our own correspondents in the
principal British and British Empire cities. We also give you high-class
original articles, and all the news of the doings in local British circles.

Address THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN, P. O. Box 517, Oakland, Cal.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should notify the British
Californian, giving old as well as new address. The Postoffice will not re-
address and forward newspapers printed in this country.

To avoid interruption in service, renewal payments should be made promptly
on receipt of notice that the subscription has expired. The new postal law
will not permit us to carry unpaid subscriptions on our mailing lists.

1852

1929

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited

of Liverpool, England.

FIRE, EARTHQUAKE, RENTS, PROFITS, USE AND OCCUPANCY,
MAIL PACKAGE, RIOT, EXPLOSION, TORNADO, AUTO-
MOBILE, TOURIST FLOATER.

This Company Established an Office in

San Francisco in 1852, Which Was the

First Insurance Office in California.

Pacific Department: 444 California St., San Francisco

THOS. H. ANDERSON, Manager

WILLIAM G. RICH, Asst. Mgr.

GEO. F. GUERRAZ, Asst. Mgr.